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Province of Sind

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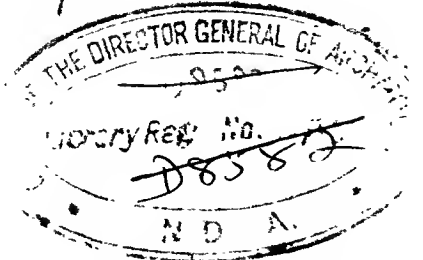
Hyderabad District

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HYDERABAD

DESCRIPTION

TABLES II-A, II-B AND III

CHAPTER I OF 'A' VOLUME

The Hyderabad District is situated on the left bank of the River Indus between 24° 12' and 26° 18' north latitude and 68° 20' and 69° 25' east longitude and covers an area of 4,417 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Nawabshah District, on the east by the Nawabshah and the Thar and Parkar Districts, on the south by the Rann of Cutch, and on the west by the River Indus and the Karachi District. The Indus between the two districts follows a very constant course, and there is practically no alluvion or diluvion as there is in Upper Sind.

The district is very uniform in character, being a vast alluvial plain, and is not diversified by hills or rivers. The southern talukas, Guni, Tando Bago and Badin, are close to the delta of the Indus, and being low lying are irrigated by flow and produce mostly rice crops. They form part of the Lar, one of the geographical divisions into which Sind is popularly divided. The country here is intersected with natural water-courses (dhoros) and depressions (dhands) which in some cases retain water throughout the year and yield a large growth of babul trees on their edges. The babul also flourishes on the boundaries of the fields and on the road sides. Near the river it forms extensive forests. Much of this part of the district, however, is still beyond the reach of canals and is overgrown with khabar (*Salvadora persica*). The roads are on the whole good, being dressed with kalar, though they become very sticky after rain and heavy dew. Fogs are prevalent in the cold weather. As the level of the land rises in the Hyderabad and Dero Mohbat Talukas, irrigation by flow gives place to lift, and rice to juari and wheat. Further north in Hala Taluka cotton becomes the most important crop, though a good deal of bajri is also grown.

There are no hills worthy of notice in the district, except the low ridge on which the city of Hyderabad is built and which runs south for a distance of about fourteen miles from that point. The highest peak "Gaho" is about 250 feet above mean sea level, the surrounding ground level being about sixty feet. These hills locally known as Ganjo Takar yield abundant marine fossils and, though otherwise insignificant, are interesting from a geological point of view (see Geology, 'A' Volume).

The River Indus runs along the western boundary of the district for nearly a hundred miles of its length, and is bridged between Gidu Bandar near Hyderabad and Kotri. It has been fully described in the 'A' Volume. The main stream of the

river in the eighteenth century followed the present course of the Fuleli Canal, but it suddenly abandoned it and struck a new course to the west of Hyderabad City, which it has adhered to ever since. The Fuleli

Floods. now serves the purpose of a canal. There is no other river in the district. The district must always have been subject, like the rest of the Indus valley, to an annual inundation in a greater or less degree when the river overflowed its banks; but at no time could it have been liable to the destructive floods which have devastated the Karachi District when hill torrents added their waters to those of the river, and it is well beyond the reach of the lets from Bahawalpur and Upper Sind which used to sweep across the Upper Sind districts. The river is now effectually restrained by bunds, and floods occur only when the water rises to an exceptional height and breaches these, as in 1892, 1894 and 1897.

The climate of the district differs considerably in the north and the south. Hyderabad itself is visited by the sea breezes which blow with little intermission throughout the hot season, and though they have lost the coolness which distinguishes them in Karachi, they have also lost much of their moisture, so that the climate of Hyderabad is sometimes preferred to that of Karachi. The relief which this breeze affords, especially at night, is strikingly indicated by the quaint ventilators or wind sails which rise from the housetops in the city, a contrast to Upper Sind where the aim of all domestic architecture is to keep out, not to let in, the wind. At the same time Hyderabad is a hot station. Table III shows that in three years of the last twenty the thermometer has touched 119° in the shade, though for the last ten years it has not exceeded 110°. This was in the month of May and was probably consequent on an easterly wind. After the south-west monsoon has set in such high temperatures are very rarely recorded, and until the end of September 100° may be taken as the ordinary maximum of the day. The minimum, which represents the temperature of the hour before dawn, maintains a remarkably uniform level of about 80° until the end of September, when the winds become variable and it begins to fall. But the heat of the day does not abate until nearly the end of November. All through the hot season there is normally a strong wind from the south-west (the monsoon wind), which is often charged with dust. During January and February the wind comes mostly from the north, or north-west, and the thermometer seldom rises above 80° and sometimes does not get above 60°, while it may fall in the night to within a degree or two of freezing point. Humidity is very variable. It is highest on the whole in September and lowest when a north wind blows in April. At such times the air is uncomfortably dry.

The normal rainfall on an average taken for forty years is 7·66 inches, but within the last ten years there have been variations in Hyderabad itself from 19 to 1 inch. The rainfall is unevenly distributed in the district, the coast talukas getting very much more than the inland ones. The variations from year to

year are very great, and far greater than in Upper Sind. This is especially the case in the southern talukas, where the causes of rain are often not seasonal, but abnormal phenomena. For instance in 1913 Badin had over 39 inches of rain, as opposed to 2 and 8 inches respectively in the two years preceding.

POPULATION

TABLES I, IV, V AND VI

CHAPTER IV OF 'A' VOLUME

According to the census of 1921 the population of the district was 573,450. Of the whole population of 1,037,144 Census details, according to census of 1911, 403,315 went in 1912 to form the new district of Nawabshah and 21,790 to the Thar and Parkar District on the transfer to it of the Digri Taluka at the same time. At the first regular census taken in 1872 the population of the district was ascertained to be 390,755; in 1881 the number had reached 405,531, in 1891 it stood at 496,799, and in 1901 it was 595,212 while in 1911 it was 612,039. The percentage of growth indicated by these figures is 3 for the period ending in 1881, 22, 19 and 20 for the next three decades while there is decrease of 6 per cent. for the last.

In 1911 the Mussalmans numbered 781,219 and the Hindus 245,941 or about 24 per cent. of the whole. This is a larger Religions, proportion than any other district has, excepting Sukkur and Thar and Parkar. The Hindus were very unequally distributed, being congregated in the towns and at the centres of trade. Among the Mussalmans the Arab element in which Saiyids, Kureshis, Sheikhs, etc., would be included is strong, but it is more than probable that many persons have returned themselves as such in the census without any rightful claim to do so. The Baluchis, including the Talpurs, constitute nearly one-fifth of the Mussalman population, but are very few in Hyderabad and the adjoining talukas. The number of persons professing other religions is given in table V. The large number of Christians is explained by the presence of a British garrison in Hyderabad.

The numerical relation of the sexes disclosed by the census of 1921 is exhibited in the margin. The subject is discussed Proportion of sexes. in the 'A' Volume. In the city of Hyderabad

| Proportion of females per 1,000 males in | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Total popu- lation | Home born popu- lation | Mus- sal mans | Hin- dus |
| 778 | 795 | 765 | 816 |

a large proportion of females has always been maintained, because it is the home of so many Amils and Banias employed elsewhere; the returns of the last census revealed 778 females per 1,000 males.

The area of the district at the time of the census of 1911 was 8,034 square miles, reduced in 1912 to 4,417 square miles. Distribution. The population therefore presented a density of 129 to the square mile, or if the city of Hyderabad be excluded, 119 to the square mile.

The proportion of the population concentrated in towns in 1911 was 11 per cent. In this respect no variation has occurred since 1891.

The last four censuses exhibit a steady and large increase of the population in the city and cantonment of Hyderabad. The decennial rate of increase since 1881 has been about 20 per cent; in 1901 the population exceeded that of 1872 by 61 per cent. and in 1911 by 76 per cent. The figures are presented in the marginal table. The population of the city excluding the cantonment was ascertained at the census of 1921 to be 73,951. This number contained in about four square miles indicates a density of 17,285 to the square mile.

| Census | Population of the city and cantonment |
|---------|---------------------------------------|
| 1872 .. | 43,088 |
| 1881 .. | 48,153 |
| 1891 .. | 58,048 |
| 1901 .. | 69,378 |
| 1911 .. | 75,952 |
| 1921 .. | 81,338 |

The number of foreign-born persons found in the district on the occasion of a census varies. In 1881 the foreign-born population amounted to 5 per cent. of the whole; in 1891 it had risen to 7, and in 1901 it had reached 10 per cent., while in 1911 it had decreased to 7 per cent. The number and origin of aliens enumerated in the district in 1911 are recorded in the margin. The decrease is due to the fact that there had been a large influx from Thar and Parkar and Cutch in the famine of 1899, and the figures of the 1901 census were swollen accordingly. At the 1891 census, under normal conditions, 11,121 residents of Thar and Parkar and 14,775 Cutchis were found in the district. The bulk of the immigrants consists of landless labourers who have no skilled handicraft and are ready to turn their hand to any manual occupation that offers. Large numbers of Cutchis are to be found husking rice in the granaries in Badin, and others are to

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Rajputana .. | 19,731 |
| Karachi .. | 13,464 |
| Thar and Parkar .. | 13,275 |
| Cutch .. | 12,951 |
| Larkana .. | 7,446 |
| Punjab .. | 6,513 |
| Khairpur .. | 4,455 |
| Palanpur .. | 3,001 |
| Sukkur .. | 2,518 |
| Baluchistan .. | 2,243 |
| United Provinces of Agra and Oudh .. | 2,127 |
| Kathiawar .. | 1,489 |
| Total .. | 89,213 |

be found working on the fields themselves. The normal influx is reabsorbed on the approach of the rains, though the artisans, relatively few and principally workers in wood and metal, have usually domiciled themselves in the towns with no intention of returning to their country. The dimensions of the immigration from Rajputana are normal, the district being able to absorb all the labour that flocks into it. The Punjab sends traders, skilled labourers and cultivators; the Afghans are commercial travellers who every year bring fruit, woollen cloth and other wares for sale; the Buluchis in the district are mostly of the labouring class. With one exception the people of Hyderabad show little inclination for emigration elsewhere. At the census of 1911 Karachi District recorded 12,205 persons born in Hyderabad. Thar and Parkar 15,437 and Larkana 4,700. A few were scattered over the other districts of the Presidency, but not a single person was entered in Bombay City. The exception alluded to above is the Bhaibunds, or Sind Workis, who in the pursuit of business have extended their operations to the Mediterranean, Africa, the Far East and Japan and America, and in fact may be found at most of the ports of the world. They make repeated

journeys home to India and keep themselves in constant touch with what goes on there. The number of schoolboys, mostly Hindus, who proceed to England from Hyderabad to complete their education is yearly on the increase.

Two members of the family of the Mirs of Hyderabad who are in receipt of pensions from the British Government
 Mirs. reside at the Mirs' Tando near Hyderabad. They are His Highness Mir Nur Muhammad Khan, the son of His Highness Mir Hussein Ali Khan, and His Highness Mir Abdul Hussein Khan, the son of His Highness Mir Abas Ali Khan. At Hyderabad, Tando Allahyar and other places in the district there are many relations and dependants of the late Mirs living in the enjoyment of political pensions.

A large number of Jagirdars of the four great Talpur families also
 Jagirdars. reside in the district. The following is a list of them :—

Shahdadani.—Mir Ghulam Shah *walad* Mir Ghulam Hussain Khan, residing at Tando Ghulam Hussain in the Hyderabad Taluka and holding lands in Hyderabad, Tando Bago, Badin, Hala Talukas and also in the Larkana and Nawabshah Districts.

Shahwani.—Mir Muhammad Khan *walad* Mir Allah Bakhsh Khan, residing at Tando Muhammad Khan and holding land in the same taluka, also in the Karachi, Thar and Parkar and Larkana Districts.

Mir Budho Khan *walad* Mir Muhammad Ali Khan, residing at Tando Muhammad in the Guni Taluka and holding lands in the Hyderabad, Guni and Tando Allahyar Talukas and also in the Karachi, Nawabshah and Thar and Parkar Districts.

Mir Hussein Bakhsh Khan *walad* Mir Ghulam Allah Khan, residing at Tando Muhammad Khan and holding lands in Hyderabad and Guni Talukas and also in the Karachi, Larkana and Thar and Parkar Districts.

Khanani.—Mir Sher Muhammad *walad* Mir Allahdad Khan, residing at Tando Jam in the Hyderabad Taluka and holding lands in Hyderabad and Hala Talukas.

Mir Aludo Khan *walad* Mir Ghulam Shah, residing at Tando Jam in the Hyderabad Taluka and holding lands in the Hala and Badin Talukas.

Mir Ali Bakhsh Khan *walad* Mir Muhammad Ali Khan, residing at Tando Jam in the Hyderabad Taluka and holding lands in the Hala and Badin Talukas.

Mir Mubarak Khan *walad* Mir Ghulam Allah Khan, residing at Sorahadi in the Dero Mohbat Taluka and holding lands in that taluka.

Mir Ali Muhammad Khan *walad* Mir Ahmed Ali Khan, residing at Sorahadi in the Dero Mohbat Taluka and holding lands in the Karachi District.

Manikani.—Mir Muhammad Bakhsh Khan *walad* Mir Ghulam Ali Khan, residing at Tando Ghulam Ali in the Dero Mohbat Taluka and

holding lands in Dero Mohbat and Guni Talukas and also in the Karachi and Nawabshah Districts.

Mir Ghulam Muhammad *walad* Mir Muhammad, residing at Tando Bago and holding lands in the Dero, Mohbat and Tando Bago Talukas and in the Karachi District.

Mir Muhammad Hussein Khan *walad* Mir Ali Bakhsh Khan, residing at Mena in the Tando Bago Taluka and holding land in that taluka.

The only other Jagirdars of the district are Malik Dodo Khan *walad* Salar Khan Numria who holds Jagirs in the Guni and Hyderabad Talukas, and Jam Murad Ali Khan *walad* Mihir Ali, the Jam of Jokhias, who holds a Jagir in Hyderabad Taluka. Both are, however, residents of Karachi District, the former living at Thanu Bula Khan and the latter at Malir.

An interesting though numerically small element of the population is found in the descendants of three Georgians
 Descendants of whose fate brought them to Sind at the beginning
 Georgians. of the last century. These were Mirza Khusro Beg, Mirza Muhammad Bakar and Mirza Fredun Beg. They were all natives of Tiflis, who lost their fathers in the war between Persia and Russia while they were children and fell into the hands of compassionate Persians. They were acquired and brought to Sind by envoys of the Mirs, with whom they found favour and rose to power. Khusro Beg was employed in the early negotiations with the British and Muhammad Bakar is mentioned by Dr. Burnes as a favourite at the court of Murad Ali. The former died at Tando Thoro in 1860 and was buried near the Mirs' tombs. His son entered the service of the British Government as an Assistant Collector and his grandson was in the same service. Mirza Fredun Beg, who was originally a Christian, his baptismal name being Sydney, married the daughter of Mirza Khusro Beg and had seven sons. Mirza Kalichbeg Fredunbeg, the well-known author of the history of Sind and other books, is one of them. The whole family has long been distinguished among the families of Sind for its literary and scholastic attainments.

There is only one family of Hasani Saiyids in this district, that to which the Pirs of Badin belong. They are Sunis
 Saiyids. descended from one Shahabudin Jhilani, who came to Tatta from Bagdad in 1699 and afterwards settled in Badin. The ruling Pir of this family is held in great reverence and a fair celebrated in his honour on the 12th of the Sindhi month Rabi-ul-akhir brings together 10,000 people. Some of the Nasarpur Saiyids are connected with this family.

The families of Husaini Saiyids settled in the district are six in number :—(1) Matiari or Mutalwi, (2) Razvi, (3) Anjwi Shirazi, (4) Aghai, (5) Shamsi Shabzwari and (6) Bukhari. The Matiari family was founded by a military adventurer named Haidar Shah, who accompanied Taimur on his first expedition into India by the route through Multan in 1398. Offshoots of the family are now found at Bhit Shah, Ajan Shah, Bhanot, Khanot, Kheber and Uderolal in Hala Taluka and at Hajipur, Tikhur,

Bulri, Dhandi and Saidpur in Guni Taluka. A fair is held at Bulri in honour of Shah Jarim, one of the members of the family, and another at Bhit Shah in honour of Shah Abdul Latif, the greatest poet of Sind. All the Matiari Saiyids are Sunis. The family of the Razvi Saiyids was established in Sind by Saiyid Amir Muhammad Maki, who came from Persia in 1260 and settled first at Bukkur. From there he shortly afterwards moved to Rohri. Branches of the family are found at Nasarpur and Tando Allahyar and also in Nawabshah District. The Razvi Saiyids, who were the first Saiyids to settle in Sind, are generally Shias, but a few are Sunis. The Anjwi Shirazi family is represented in the district by about a score of persons residing at Badin and claims descent from Saiyid Muhammad, who migrated from Persia in 1384 and settled at Tatta in the reign of Jam Salahuddin. Those of the family who reside at Badin are Sunis and are supported entirely by their followers (murids) amongst whom is reckoned the Pir of Badin. Aghai Saiyids are found only at Tando Agha Ismail Shah on the Fuleli near Hyderabad. The village is named after the first settler, who came from Persia in the early part of the nineteenth century. They are Shias and are held in great respect by the Talpurs of Hyderabad. The Shamsi Sabzwari Saiyids claim descent from Ismail, the elder son of Jafer Sadik, and if the claim is just are of the same stock as the Agha Khan, but it is not known when they first came to Sind. They are found only at Tando Muhammad Khan. They are Shias. The family of Bukhari Saiyids was established in Hyderabad by Makhdum Sher Shah about 1521, and now comprises three branches, the Jahaniapota, Wahnai and Mashukpota Saiyids. The Jahaniapotas who live in the Hyderabad cantonment and the Mashukpotas who live at Mahtabali Shah's village in Badin are Shias. The Wahnai Saiyids who live at Wahnai on the Fuleli in Tando Bago are Sunis.

There are many among these Saiyids who are accounted Pirs; but the greatest Pir in the district and in one sense perhaps the greatest in Sind is not a Saiyid but traces his descent from Abu Bakar, the first Imam. This is the Pir (Buzurg) of Luari, Ahmed Zaman, son of Muhammad Saiyid. His progenitor Haji Abdul Latif is said to have died in 1735 in the once flourishing village of Luari and there his descendants remained when the village passed from them. This Pir never leaves his house except to make the pilgrimage to Mecca.

AGRICULTURE

TABLES VII, VIII AND XIII

CHAPTER V OF 'A' VOLUME

The figures for the year 1910-11 in table VII are for the area of the district as it is at present constituted. The small increase in the figures for 1915-16 is due to the action of the River Indus. The "others" shown under "Not available for cultivation" consist of (1) uncultivable lands, comprising hilly and sandy lands and saline tracts, (2) lands set apart for special purposes, viz., for Government and Municipal buildings, parade grounds, etc., (3) lands set apart for public purposes, viz., for burial grounds, roads, railways, musafirghanas and (4) land eroded by the river.

With the exception of the isolated patch of lime stone near Hyderabad the whole of the district is of alluvial formation, and the constituents of the soil present little variation. For a short distance from the foot of the hills the soil contains a large admixture of *detritus*, but elsewhere clay and sand are its principal ingredients, and one of the two factors by which the composition of the various soils is differentiated is the extent to which the clay or the sand predominates. The other criterion of the character of a soil is the absence or presence of natural salts. These occur in every taluka, but are found in greater quantities in the south. The whole district depends for its cultivation on the Indus and the several canals taking off it. The net cropped area has increased owing to constant improvements and the extensions of canals. The character and cultivation of each taluka is briefly as follows :—

The Hala Division consists of the Hyderabad, Hala and Tando Allahyar Talukas.

Hyderabad is mostly a flat taluka, its appearance being somewhat diversified by the "Ganjo Takar" range of hills. The portion bordering the Indus is covered with forest. The level portion of the taluka is traversed by the Fuleli, Imam wah Khokhar and other canals. The land is for the most part high, about 70 per cent. of the cultivation being on lift and the remainder on flow. The chief kharif crops are cotton and bajri. The area under rice and juari is small. Wheat is the main rabi crop.

Hala.—The only outstanding feature is a belt of sand hills running roughly along the course of the North-Western Railway. The general level of the land is very high and 80 per cent. of the cultivation is on lift. It is irrigated by the Marakh, Gharo Mahmudo, the Sarfraz and other canals. The crops cultivated are the same as in Hyderabad Taluka.

Tando Allahyar is a uniformly high plateau and the land is therefore cultivated almost entirely by lift, 96 per cent. of the cultivation being by this method. The chief canals are the Ghalu, Sangro and Sarfraz. There are large tracts of sandy uncultivable lands to the east of the taluka. The crops cultivated are the same as in Hyderabad and Hala.

The chief soils in the division are :—

1. *Dasar*.—Suitable for juari, bajri, cotton and til.
2. *Wariasi*.—Suitable for gourds and melons.
3. *Kalarathi*.—Suitable for rice.
4. *Khahuri*.—Suitable for all kharif and rabi crops.

The Tando Division consists of the Guni, Dero Mohbat, Tando Bago and Badin Talukas and all are irrigated by the Fuleli Canal and its branches.

Guni is a level plain, only relieved by the two small hills called Budhka Takar in the north. The northern portion of the taluka is more fertile than the southern and 80 per cent. of the cultivation is by flow. The main crop is rice. Other kharif crops are bajri, til and cotton. In rabi, wheat and barley are grown.

Dero Mohbat is generally on a higher level than the adjoining talukas of Guni and Tando Bago and unlike them presents an uneven surface, long rolling undulations of no very great height or depth succeeding each other through a large area from east to west. The area under flow and that under lift are practically the same. The same crops are grown as in Guni Taluka.

Tando Bago is a vast alluvial plain. It is generally low lying and well watered. Practically all the cultivation is on flow and the main crop is rice. The same crops are grown as in Guni Taluka.

Badin.—The whole taluka is nothing but a rice-growing swamp impregnated with natural salts. It is on a lower level than Tando Bago, and like it is well watered. The same crops are grown as in Guni Taluka.

The conditions of cultivation are the same in each taluka. In the south the soil is sandy like the adjacent tract of the Thar and Parkar District.

The chief soils in the Division are :—

1. *Paki*.—Suitable for any crop.
2. *Dasar*.—Suitable for juari, bajri, cotton and til.
3. *Wariasi*.—Suitable for gourds and melons.
4. *Kalarathi*.—Suitable for rice.
5. *Shor Kalar*.—Not suitable for cultivation.

The properties of these soils have been described in the 'A' Volume.

Rice is the main crop of the district and is grown wherever the level of the land permits it. The next staple crop is bajri. The area under cotton showed a considerable decrease in the year 1915-16 for reasons due to the war. The character of each crop and the methods of cultivation have been described in detail in the 'A' Volume.

A considerable area is under "gardens" the banks of the Fuleli Canal being studded with them. Both European and indigenous fruits and vegetables are grown. The wellknown local board garden at Hyderabad is described below in the article on Hyderabad.

IRRIGATION

TABLE X

CHAPTER VI OF 'A' VOLUME

The revenue limits of the district do not correspond with those into which Sind has been divided for irrigational purposes, and it is impossible to deal with the irrigation of the district as a whole. A full account of the canals which flow through the district has been given in Chapter VI of the 'A' Volume and figures in respect of them are given in table X below. Since the 'A' Volume was written the name of the Central Hyderabad Canals District has been changed to the Hyderabad Canals District. New head regulators for the Great Marakh and the Alibahar Kacheri Canals have been sanctioned and are being constructed. In the Fuleli Canals District the Gaja wah has been extended three miles, and other minor improvements have been carried out. No great project is, however, under consideration in view of the possibility of the construction of the Rohri-Hyderabad Canal.

ECONOMIC

TABLES XI AND XII

CHAPTER VII OF 'A' VOLUME

Rents, wages, prices, credit and indebtedness have been discussed for the whole Province in Chapter VII of the 'A' Volume, and this district scarcely presents any special feature. There is indeed a remarkable uniformity in the rates of wages of the different districts as shown in table XII.

TRADE, INDUSTRIES AND COMMUNICATIONS

CHAPTER VIII OF 'A' VOLUME

The district is in the main an agricultural one and its main products are rice, cotton and millets. A certain amount of grain goes by country boat to Ketī Bandar at the mouth of the Indus, where it is transhipped into sea-going boats. Transport by road is only as far as the nearest railway station. It is therefore impossible to give any detailed figures indicating the flow of the trade and its direction. There are no imports of any one commodity in particular, piece-goods and such commodities as are required in everyday life being the chief articles to enter the district.

There is no staple industry either in Hyderabad city or the district other than agriculture. A number of industries are established, but none is of very great consequence. Tanning, embroidery work, silk making, weaving, dyeing, the making of *Nats* (covers for camel saddles), lacquer work, pottery, ivory carving are the chiefs ones, but modern commercial principles cannot be said to be applied to them. The business activities of the Sind Workis, whose home, as has been already stated, is at Hyderabad, are for the most part in other countries, and in this respect they resemble the Seths of Shikarpur and the pearl merchants of Tatta. The glazed pottery of Hala is of great repute, but the industry is now almost at a standstill.

There are about twenty factories in the district, more than half of which are at Hyderabad on the banks of the Fuleli. They are for cotton ginning, cotton pressing and rice husking.

The North-Western Railway, which has already been described in the 'A' Volume, runs through the district from Gidū Bandar to Uderolal Stations. A branch line runs from Hyderabad south to Badin. This line had been temporarily closed during the war. The metre gauge line of the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway ends at Hyderabad, the other stations in the district being Tando Thoro, Rahoki, Tando Jam, Khesano, Tando Allahyar and Bulghai.

The Fuleli Canal has practically a perennial flow of water, and is used as a highway for traffic. The following are its principal stages:—

| | | | | Miles |
|--------------|---------------------|----|----|-------|
| Hyderabad to | Husri | .. | .. | 4 |
| Do. | Khathar | .. | .. | 8 |
| Do. | Tando Muhammad Khan | .. | .. | 32 |
| Do. | Matli | .. | .. | 39 |
| Do. | Talhar | .. | .. | 58 |
| Do. | Tando Bago | .. | .. | 70 |
| Do. | Wahnai | .. | .. | 77 |

The road communications of the district are on the whole good. With the exception of part of the road from Hyderabad to Tando Muhammad Khan all are unmetalled, and hitherto they have adequately served the traffic that piles upon them.

In the high lying country they are however peculiarly dusty and it is consequently difficult to keep them in a good state of repair. There are two trunk roads in the district, the one from Hyderabad to Rohri and the other from Hyderabad to Umarkot. The former, taking a northerly direction, has the following stages : Hatri (6 miles), Matiari (10 miles), Hala (19 miles), Saidabad (13 miles). Some five miles north of Saidabad the Nawabshah District is entered.

The other proceeds east, and has the following stages : Tando Jam ($10\frac{1}{2}$ miles) and Tando Allahyar ($13\frac{1}{2}$ miles). About 12 miles beyond Tando Allahyar the Thar and Parkar District is reached.

Another main road is from Hyderabad to the south, with the following stages : Sewri (12 miles), Tando Muhammad Khan (10 miles), Talhar (11 miles), Badin (16 miles), Kadhan (16 miles) and Rahimki Bazar in the Thar and Parkar District ($18\frac{1}{2}$ miles).

From each of the taluka head-quarter towns roads branch off in every direction to the surrounding villages.

There are numerous ferries crossing the river Indus to places in the Karachi District opposite. The receipts from them
 Ferries. are divided between the local boards of the two districts. The local board also maintains ferries on the Fuleli Canal at places where it is not bridged.

REVENUE

TABLES XIV, XV, XXII-A to XXVI-B

CHAPTER IX OF 'A' VOLUME

Table XV details the rates of assessment payable under the current settlement in each taluka of the district. The history of the various kinds of settlements that have been in force in the Province from time to time have been given in Chapter IX of the 'A' Volume. An irrigational settlement is in force in every taluka of this district, and in no case is there any departure from the normal character of such settlements.

The figures of revenue given in table XXII-A are expanded under different heads in the six succeeding tables. The head 'other sources' includes opium and other sources of provincial revenue described 'A' Volume, and the revenue derived from fisheries, but not forest revenue, which is separately shown in table XIV. Its sources are shown in the article on forests in Chapter II of the 'A' Volume.

The right to fish in the Indus and in the canals and dhands within the district is sold by auction annually. In the case of canals and dhands filled by canals the right is sold by auction and the proceeds are credited to the Public Works Department.

In the case of the river and of dhands filled by the inundation the Revenue Department sells the right and receives the proceeds.

JUSTICE

TABLES XVI TO XXI

CHAPTER X OF 'A' VOLUME

The courts existing in the district for the administration of criminal and civil justice with their respective jurisdictions are shown below :—

| Name of Court | Jurisdiction |
|---|--|
| Court of the District Magistrate. | The entire district. |
| Do. Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Tando. | The Tando division. |
| Do. Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Hala. | The Hala division. |
| Do. City Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Hyderabad. | Hyderabad City and cantonment. |
| Do. Resident Magistrate, Hala. | 1st class cases, of Hala, Syedabad, Sekhat and Matlari Police Station. |
| Do. Sub-Judge, Tando .. | All 1st class cases of Matli, and 2nd class cases of Tando Ghulam Hyder, and Kario Ganhar. |
| Do. Additional City Magistrate, Hyderabad. | 1st class cases of Tando Jam and those transferred by City Magistrate. |
| Seven courts of Mukhtyarkars and Magistrates, one in each taluka. | Within taluka limits. |
| Seven courts of Head Munshis and Magistrates, one in each taluka. | Do. |
| Subordinate Civil Court, Hyderabad. | Hyderabad Taluka. |
| Subordinate Civil Court, Tando Muhammad Khan. | Guni, Dero Mohbat, Badin and Tando Bago Talukas. |
| Bench Magistrates | Hyderabad, Matlari, Tando Muhammad Khan respectively. |

The District and Sessions Court includes within its jurisdiction not only this district, but the Thar and Parkar and Nawabshah Districts. The District and Sessions Judge has usually two assistants.

The District Magistrate is by law a Magistrate of the First Class. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, the City and additional city and Resident Magistrate are invariably First Class Magistrates. The Mukhtyarkars exercise either first or second class powers and the Head Munshis ordinarily exercise third class powers. Special Magistrates are periodically appointed, but their powers vary.

The talukas of Hala and Tando Allahyar are included in the jurisdiction of the Subordinate Civil Courts of Shahdadpur in Nawabshah District and Mirpurkhas in Thar and Parkar District respectively.

There are six registration offices, *i.e.*, one at each taluka headquarters except Matli. The work of the Dero Mohbat Taluka is done by the Sub-Registrar at Tando Muhammad Khan.

There is a Central Prison at Hyderabad to the north of the city in the direction of the Fuleli Canal. There are sub-jails at all the taluka headquarters outside Hyderabad, and lock-ups at the Police Stations which are not at taluka headquarters.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL

TABLES XXVII-A AND B, AND XXVIII

CHAPTER XI OF 'A' VOLUME

The District Local Board is composed of 8 nominated and 24 elected members (1925-1926). The former include two Local Boards. Assistant or Deputy Collectors, and the Executive Engineer, Fuleli Canals.

The composition of the Taluka Boards is exhibited below :—

| Taluka Board | Nominated members | Elected by Mahomedan constituency | Elected by General constituency | Total |
|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| Hala | 4 | 10 | 2 | 16 |
| Hyderabad | 4 | 9 | 3 | 16 |
| Tando Allahyar | 4 | 10 | 2 | 16 |
| Dero Mohbat | 4 | 10 | 2 | 16 |
| Guni | 4 | 10 | 2 | 16 |
| Badin | 4 | 10 | 2 | 16 |
| Tando Bago | 4 | 10 | 2 | 16 |

The Boards now elect their own Presidents. The tables give details of the revenue and expenditure of the Boards. In addition to its normal expenditure the district board contributes to the following institutions amongst others from which the district derives some benefit :—

| | Rs. |
|---|-------|
| Lady Dufferin Hospital | 5,000 |
| Dayaram Jethmal Sind College | 1,000 |
| Sind Madressah | 1,500 |
| Sind National College | 2,000 |
| Muslim Boarding House, Hyderabad | 1,875 |
| Nasarpur Municipal Vernacular School | 600 |
| Hyderabad Medical School | 750 |
| Hyderabad Civil Hospital, for maintenance of a European nurse | 625 |
| Louise Lawrence Institute | 550 |

The progress and present position of Municipal Government in Sind have been sketched in Chapter XI of the 'A' Volume.

Municipalities. When Bombay Act VI of 1873 was extended to Sind in 1878, Hyderabad having more than 10,000 inhabitants became a "City Municipality," but of the other 22 towns in which Municipal Commissions had been established only 14 became "Town Municipalities," the rest having less than 2,000 inhabitants found no place under the new law. In 1883 the privilege of electing one-half of its councillors was conferred on Hyderabad. Between 1884 and 1887 seven of the small Municipalities were abolished.

The enactments of 1873 and 1884 were repealed by Bombay Act III of 1901 which amended and consolidated the whole law relating to the management of municipal affairs. The constitution granted to Hyderabad under this Act was that of a City Municipality. The council consisted of 24 members, of whom 16 were elected and 8 (3 being officials) were nominated by the Commissioner in Sind. Both the President and the Vice-President were non-officials. This was the arrangement until 1915 when owing to its incompetence the Municipality was suspended by the Government of Bombay and a committee of management consisting of 6 members nominated by the Commissioner in Sind was appointed to take control of the town. A Municipal Commissioner, a Government servant, was then appointed as the head of the Municipal executive. The Municipality has now its Chief Officers and consists of 5 nominated and 40 elected members.

The Hyderabad Municipal district embraces 16·5 square miles, of which about one-quarter is built over. A survey of the city under Bombay Act IV of 1868 was undertaken by Colonel Laughton in December 1874 and completed in July 1877. An enquiry into titles was simultaneously conducted. The cost of these measures amounting to Rs. 74,432 was defrayed by the Municipality. In consideration of this expenditure Government, while reserving the right to repossess itself at any time of land required for military or other public purposes, transferred to the Municipality all unoccupied building sites in the city and its environs. The survey was not extended to the suburbs of the city with the exception of the Fuleli and Gidu Bunder quarters. The areas surveyed comprised 2,567,191 square yards or five-sixth of a square mile, of which the details

| | Sq. yds. |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Roads, tanks, burial grounds, etc. .. | 620,835 |
| Private building sites .. | 1,454,379 |
| Government sites and buildings .. | 271,245 |
| Municipal sites and buildings .. | 26,781 |
| Huris .. | 22,866 |
| Unoccupied land .. | 171,685 |
| Total .. | 2,567,191 |

are shown in the marginal statement. The areas entered as *huris* were originally groves set apart by the Settlement Department in 1872 for the public recreation and convenience; the enquiry however disclosed the existence of certain private rights in these areas, which have since been transferred by Government to the municipality with a view to the expropriation of these rights and the restoration of the purpose which the land was intended to serve. A detailed map of the city on a scale of 400 feet to the inch was also prepared. The area under buildings has not kept pace since 1877 with the increase of the population, and although a considerable area has been built over in the direction of the prison and the Fuleli Canal, the city is faced with a serious housing problem, a solution of which has yet to be found.

The annual income of the Municipality is Rs. 9,56,742 and the expenditure Rs. 8,97,069. Nearly one-half of the revenue is derived from octroi duties and the rest from a wheel tax, a conservancy cess, a water rate, rents, the sale of land, market and slaughter house fees, miscellaneous items and contributions. Government make an annual grant equal to one-third of the municipal expenditure on education, and smaller

contributions for general and educational purposes are received from the Local Board.

The water works are described in the account of Hyderabad in the last Chapter. The other important services maintained by the Municipality are conservancy, on which the annual expenditure is Rs. 47,600, education (Rs. 24,000), dispensaries (Rs. 18,000), roads (Rs. 41,500) and lighting (Rs. 17,900). The Municipality supports primary schools and a technical school.

The composition of the other Municipalities in the district as it stood in 1925-26 is exhibited in the following table:—

| Municipality | Councillors | | | | | Population in 1911 |
|---------------------------|-------------|---------|-----------|---------------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Nominated | Elected | Officials | Non-officials | Total | |
| Tando Muham- mad Khan, | 4 | 16 | 2 | 18 | 20 | 3,995 |
| Tando Allahyar.. | 4 | 16 | 2 | 18 | 20 | 4,279 |
| Hala .. | 4 | 16 | 2 | 18 | 20 | 5,757 |
| Nasarpur .. | 3 | 12 | 1 | 14 | 15 | 4,165 |
| Matiari .. | 4 | 16 | 2 | 18 | 20 | 4,638 |

In all cases the councillors consist of elected and nominated members. The nominated members are appointed by the Commissioner in Sind. All the Corporations now elect their Presidents. The Mukhtyarkars of the several talukas in which the municipalities are situated are *ex-officio* councillors and are invariably elected to the office of Vice-President. The revenue of all these municipalities is chiefly derived from octroi duties; in Tando Muhammad Khan a house tax is levied and in Tando Allahyar and Nasarpur a conservancy cess has been imposed, but with these exceptions octroi is the sole form of taxation. The incidence of taxation varies from Re. 0-12-8 per head in Matiari to Rs. 2-2-2 in Nasarpur. All the municipalities receive from Government in aid of education annual grants equal to one-third of their expenditure in this direction, and all except Nasarpur receive a smaller contribution from Government towards the support of their dispensaries. Financial assistance for municipal dispensaries is also obtained from the Local Board. Miscellaneous sources of income comprise receipts from cattle pounds established in the municipalities, license fees for the sale of poison, rents, the proceeds of the sale of land, conservancy fees, school fees and fees from dispensaries, markets and slaughter-houses, and fines. The principal objects on which municipal funds are expended are general administration, lighting, conservancy, roads, schools and dispensaries. Each of the Municipalities maintains a primary school, and all except Nasarpur have established dispensaries at which treatment is always free, and medicines are charged only to patients who are assessed to income-tax. All make some contribution towards the cost of vaccination performed in their limits by the Local Fund Vaccination Department. The financial position of all the municipalities is sound, and no one of them is in debt.

The Hyderabad Cantonment which has existed since the conquest covers 2,650 acres and is now under the control of the Board consisting of elected and nominated members under the Cantonment Act II of 1924. Its income, about Rs. 33,000 a year, is derived from taxes from cultivation, houses, licenses, carts, cows, dogs, water, etc. The incidence per head is Rs. 4-6-10. The annual expenditure is about equal to the income. The principal heads are General Administration, Police, Medical, Minor Departments and Public Works. The Cantonment Board receives from the Municipality an annual grant of Rs. 7,500 against octroi duties levied on residents in the Cantonment.

TABLES XXIX A, B, C AND D

CHAPTER XII OF 'A' VOLUME

Table XXIX B shows the number of educational institutions existing in the district during the twenty years ending 1915-16 and the number of boys and girls receiving instruction in them.

Those recognised by the Educational Department and assisted by Government are classed as Public; others as Private. The primary schools described as Public Indigenous are those which, though they do not teach according to prescribed standards and therefore do not receive grants-in-aid, submit to inspection and get a small annual subsidy on certain conditions.

The cost of education is met from Provincial revenues, local and municipal funds, fees, subscriptions and endowments. Under the present rules a grant-in-aid is made by Government from Provincial revenues as far as possible to all schools which conform to the prescribed conditions. The grant in each case is assessed by the Educational Inspector or by one of his assistants and is limited to one-half of the local assets or one-third of the total expenditure of the institution during the previous official year. The details of the expenditure will be found in Table XXIX-D.

The duty of providing primary education devolves in rural and non-municipal areas on the Local Boards and constitutes in municipal areas one of the statutory obligations of the Municipalities. The development of these institutions during the last twenty years is traced in Table XXIX-B. The extent to which the measures adopted by these public bodies are seconded by private enterprise is also exhibited. The Local Boards maintain 89 schools with nearly 4,000 pupils. Of these Muhammadans constitute 43 per cent., and 31 per cent. of the pupils are the children of cess payers. Education in these schools is practically free; and in nearly 80 per cent. of the schools no fees are charged, whilst in the remainder a small fee ranging according to the standard which the pupil may have reached, from 6 pies to 4 annas a month, is charged. Even in these schools there is a free list comprising from one-third to one-half of the pupils.

The number of such schools in the district is 22 with 1,798 pupils.

Primary Girls' Schools. The number of Municipal primary schools is 15, with 2,034 pupils.

Municipal Schools. The tuition given in them is identical with that given in Local Board schools teaching up to the seventh vernacular standard. There is, however, one exception, i.e., an elementary Sanskrit school in Hyderabad, the pupils of which consist mostly of Brahman boys. A Municipal night school is in existence in Hyderabad, but schools of this description exhibit little vitality and constitute an inappreciable element in the educational system of the district.

All the Municipalities charge school fees, which usually range from 6 pies to 4 annas a month according to the standard, though on an average 30 per cent. of the pupils are taught free; in one school the highest fee is 6 annas a month. The number of Muhammadans receiving instruction in Municipal primary schools is about one-third of the whole.

The aided primary schools referred to in the table are with one exception branches of the Navalrai Hiranand Academy or the Nava Vidyalaya High School to which they act as feeders. The exception is the Hopeful School, a charitable institution in Hyderabad erected and maintained exclusively for the benefit of poor boys, who there receive instruction free of charge. All these schools teach only up to the fourth vernacular standard. After completing this course a boy is transferred if he wishes to acquire an English education to an Anglo-Vernacular School or to one of the High Schools, though of course it is open to him to prosecute his studies in the vernacular up to the seventh standard in one of the municipal schools. The fees charged in these institutions excluding the Hopeful School range from 2 annas to Re. 1 a month according to the standard. The number of Muhammadans receiving instruction in aided primary schools amounts to only 7 per cent. of the total, though in the Hopeful School the proportion is nearly one-quarter. Though under private management, all these institutions are classed as public schools because they are inspected by and conform to the standards of the Educational Department. They receive a regular grant-in-aid from Government.

The Indigenous Schools consist principally of the Koran classes which have descended to the present time from the days of Talpur rule. The classes, which are commonly held in sheds adjoining the mosques, are attended by Muhammadan boys and girls, whom the mullah instructs in the reading of the Koran. In 1915-16 there were 64 such schools with 1,799 pupils.

The course of secondary education comprises seven standards, of which the first three, known as the Middle School course, lead the pupil to the High School standards IV to VII in which English is the medium of instruction. The seventh standard of the Anglo-Vernacular course is the class in which students are prepared for the matriculation examination of the Bombay University and for the Departmental School Final Examination.

The Middle Schools were eight in number in 1915-16 with 348 boys, of whom 24 were free students. The most important of these are the Anglo-Vernacular school at Nasarpur and the branches of the Hiranand Academy and the Nava Vidyalaya school at Hyderabad.

There are four High Schools in Hyderabad, three for boys and one for girls. Only one is a Government institution. This school originated in an English class opened in 1855 in connection with a vernacular school. In 1858 it grew into a separate school and was constituted a High School in 1864, after the establishment of the Bombay University gave to that term its present significance.

The buildings in which the school is now accommodated are situated on the Jacob Road near the Civil Hospital and comprise the school house proper, containing 14 rooms, the Metharam Hall, the Head Master's quarters and three blocks of a boarding-house with accommodation for 40 pupils. The school building is of uncertain age: the Metharam Hall was added in 1895-96 at a cost of Rs. 15,976, of which the greater part (Rs. 15,000) was contributed. It was named in honour of Mr. Metharam Gidumal, who was the principal contributor. The teaching staff consists of a Head Master with 12 assistant masters. The number of boys on the roll in March 1915 was 275, 40 of whom were boarders.

This institution was opened in 1888 in a rented building by the late Navalrai Hiranand Mr. Hiranand Showkiram Advani, B.A., under the Academy. name of Union Academy, which was changed to Hiranand Academy after his death in 1893, and to Navalrai Hiranand Academy on the death of his brother Navalrai. It was transferred in 1900 to the present buildings near the Post Office on a site measuring 16,272 square yards, which was granted by the Municipality on a nominal rent of one anna a year for 999 years. The total cost of the buildings was about Rs. 77,000 of which Government granted Rs. 3,291. The balance was made up from the Navalrai Hiranand Memorial Fund, the Jacob Memorial Fund and contributions. It contains 24 class and other rooms besides the Jacob Hall and another and is designed to accommodate 800 pupils. There are two separate boarding-houses in rented buildings. In 1916-17 the number of pupils on the rolls were 575, composed of 522 Hindus, 44 Muhammadans and 9 others. The number of boarders was 34.

This was started in January 1897 by Mr. Pribhdas Shewakram Advani in a rented building and was recognized as a high Nava Vidyalaya. school in 1900. Subsequently the Municipality granted the site measuring 15,935 square yards near the Collector's kacheri at a nominal rent of one anna a year for 999 years. A large and imposing building was erected, but owing to faulty workmanship a large part of it shortly after collapsed and up to the present time (1916) it has not been completely restored. Government have made large contributions towards the building fund. In March 1916 the number of pupils on the rolls of the school was 501, of whom 461 were Hindus, 28 Muhammadans and the remainder of other religions. A small boarding-house is attached to the school.

The Church Mission Society opened a high school in Hyderabad in 1862 on a site near the Government high school. In Church Mission School. recent years, however, the school has felt the competition of the other high schools of the town, and it now only teaches up to the third standard.

A Training College was constituted in 1887 at Hyderabad and is housed in a building provided by Government near the Training College. Government high school. Its cost of maintenance is defrayed from the provincial revenues. The object of the school is to train masters for the primary schools. An examination is held every

year, and the nature of the appointment obtained is determined by the year in which the student takes the examination. The full course is for three years. A student is bound to serve in his appointment for a period double that which he spent at the college. In 1915-16 there were 172 students, the number of Hindus and Muhammadans being approximately the same.

The Medical School which was started in 1881 is attached to the Civil Hospital, Hyderabad, and is accommodated in the Hospital building, having two class rooms, a laboratory and a library allotted to it. The Civil Surgeon is Superintendent and four Assistant Surgeons and two Sub-Assistant Surgeons are the teachers. The course is that of the Bombay University L.C.P.S. and lasts for four years, and at the end of each period of two years the students are examined at Bombay. Those who pass the final examination are eligible for appointment as fourth grade Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The number of students on the rolls in 1915-16 was 150. The school is maintained almost entirely out of Provincial revenues, but the local boards make small contributions to it.

This is a Government institution situated on the road from Hyderabad to Gidu Bandar, and is for the training of Tapadars, the lowest grade of officer serving in the Sind Revenue Department. The school is under the control of a Head Master, drawn from the ranks of the Mukhtiarkars, and the course lasts for eighteen months. An examination is held then, and the successful students are eligible for appointment as tapadars. The students are nominated to the school by the Collectors and the Deputy Commissioner in Sind, and in 1915-16 there were 127 on the rolls. The school has been closed for one year.

This was opened at Hyderabad in 1891 for the purpose of providing Female Training teachers for girls' primary schools in Sind, and is maintained by Government. The students are admitted by the Educational Inspector, and a yearly examination is held, for success in which certificates are granted. According to the year in which they pass students are eligible for appointment on Rs. 16, 20 and 25. In 1915 there were 42 students on the rolls.

The one girls' high school alluded to above is at Hyderabad. It was Kundanmal Girls' originally started as a middle school in 1914 by High School. Mr. Kundanmal of Hyderabad, and was converted into a high school in 1916. The buildings are a handsome double storied pile at the bottom of the old postal incline and were erected at a cost of Rs. 78,000 : land has also been obtained for a play-ground. The school is supported partly by subscriptions and partly by grants from Government and the Municipality. The number of pupils in 1916 was 198.

The C. E. Z. Mission conducts an Anglo-vernacular school for girls in Hyderabad. In 1915 there were 33 pupils, almost all of whom were Hindus. One teacher is maintained to visit the houses of those pupils who do not go out.

The following list shows the number of newspapers published in Hyderabad in 1915-16, with their approximate circulation and their annual subscription :—

| Name | Annual subscription | Circulation |
|--|------------------------|-------------|
| | Rs. a. p. | |
| "Musafir" | 3 0 0 | 900 |
| "Sanatan Dharam Parmartak Patrika" | 1 4 0 | 500 |
| "(Jot)" Lux | 0 8 0 | 500 |
| "Sarswati" (Magazine) | 1 0 0 | 425 |
| "Sudhar Patrika" | 0 12 0 | 250 |
| "Tailim" (Magazine) | 2 4 0 | 850 |
| "Health" (Magazine) | 1 0 0 | 850 |
| "Hindu" | 1 8 0 | 300 |
| "Bhatia Mitr" | 2 0 0 | 350 |
| "Viindur Villas" | 2 0 0 | 1,000 |
| "Sind Wasi" | 10 0 0 | 750 |
| "The Gunner" (Magazine) | 2 0 0 | 260 |
| "Bharat Wasi" | 5 0 0 | 400 |

No newspaper is published any where else in the district. The number of newspapers is constantly changing, and none of those mentioned above has had a long history. Each newspaper appeals to a limited number of readers only, and there is no single one which exercises any general influence.

There were at the same time eight printing presses in Hyderabad.

There are two public libraries in Hyderabad. The Hyderabad General Library was established in 1872 for Europeans and Anglo-Indians and is housed in a building which was originally the travellers' bungalow. When that was superseded by a new one, the old building was handed over to the Municipality for the use of the library. The Municipality keeps it in repair and also aids the library with an annual grant of Rs. 120 and an annual allowance of Rs. 16 for kerosine oil. This and the amount derived from the subscriptions constitute the income of the library. The number of books is at present about 7,000 and embraces works on all subjects. A reading room is attached to the library.

The Native General Library, now called the Victoria General Library, which is situated on the old Postal Road, was opened in 1888 and has now a good collection of nearly 1,400 books on all subjects, including Sindhi, Persian and Sanskrit works. There is a reading room supplied with periodical literature. The library receives a municipal grant of Rs. 420 a year and an allowance of Rs. 50 for kerosine oil.

HEALTH

TABLES XXX A AND B, XXXI, XXXII AND XXXIII

CHAPTER XIII OF 'A' VOLUME

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

The Civil Hospital at Hyderabad is the only one in the district except the Women's Hospital described below. It must have been opened soon after the conquest of Sind, but the earliest mention of it traceable in existing records is in 1858. It shared a building with a Police Hospital and a charitable dispensary. In 1894 the present building was completed at a cost of Rs. 88,173 and accommodation was provided for 60 males and 12 females in seven wards. Since then an upper storey has been added to the building to provide further accommodation and there are now 104 beds. The Civil Surgeon in charge is assisted by a staff of one Assistant Surgeon and one Sub-Assistant Surgeon, a European nurse and two matrons, besides ward-boys, and menials. The number of patients treated in 1914 and 1915 was :—

| | | | | Indoor | Outdoor |
|------|----|----|----|--------|---------|
| 1914 | .. | .. | .. | 2,140 | 10,438 |
| 1915 | .. | .. | .. | 1,941 | 8,607 |

This hospital was opened in 1887 at Hyderabad in connection with the Lady Dufferin Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Bombay Branch. The building, which contains two wards, was erected at a cost of Rs. 26,419. A fully qualified Lady Doctor is maintained and also an Assistant Lady Doctor. The income of the hospital is derived from grants from public bodies and from the interests on money invested.

The Sir Cowasji Jehangir Lunatic Asylum is situated at Gidu Bandar near Hyderabad and was built in 1871, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney of Bombay having given Rs. 50,000 for the purpose. It is the Asylum for the whole of Sind and superseded one which was hitherto in use at Larkana. The cost of the building was Rs. 68,441, and Government paid the balance. It covers over 25 acres and comprises six yards for different classes of lunatics. There is accommodation for 180 males and 20 females. A hospital is attached with room for six. The Civil Surgeon of Hyderabad is the Superintendent and two Sub-Assistant Surgeons under him reside on the premises. The Asylum is visited once a month by official visitors.

There are ten dispensaries in the district maintained by municipal and local funds, with some assistance in most cases from Government. Except in the case of the Victoria Jubilee Dispensary at Hyderabad which has an Assistant Surgeon in charge, all are in charge of Sub-Assistant Surgeons, and attendance is free. There are several dispensaries in Hyderabad City kept by private practitioners.

There are three Veterinary Dispensaries in the district. One, in Hyderabad and bearing the name of Mr. Steele, a former Collector of the district, was opened in 1898, but was not provided with a building of its own until 1899, when the

present premises in the Hirabad quarter of the town were erected at a cost of Rs. 12,064. The other dispensaries are at Hala and Matli. The following figures for the year 1916-17 show the work of the dispensaries and their income and expenditure :—

| Place | | | Indoor patients | Outdoor patients |
|-----------|----|----|-----------------|------------------|
| Hyderabad | .. | .. | 160 | 2,498 |
| Hala | .. | .. | 88 | 902 |
| Matli | .. | .. | .. | 576 |

| | | | Income | Expenditure |
|-----------|----|----|--------|-------------|
| | | | Rs. | Rs. a. p. |
| Hyderabad | .. | .. | 5,104 | 5,134 12 11 |
| Hala | .. | .. | .. | 1,330 2 4 |
| Matli | .. | .. | 400 | 545 9 1 |

The dispensaries are under the control of the District Local Board, which is responsible for financing them. Government make an annual contribution towards their upkeep.

ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER XIV OF 'A' VOLUME

The Hyderabad District consists of seven talukas as shown below :—

| Taluka | Head-quarters | Number of Tapas | Number of Dehs | Limits | Area in square miles | Population | Average annual land revenue |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|--|----------------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | | | | Rs. |
| Hala .. | Hala .. | 18 | 118 | 25° 27' and 26° 6' North Latitude. 68° 19' and 68° 43' East Longitude. | 511 | 105,184 | 2,00,942 |
| Tando Allahyar. | Tando Allahyar .. | 12 | 92 | 25° 8' and 25° 50' North Latitude. 68° 35' and 69° 2' East Longitude. | 595 | 66,220 | 1,67,135 |
| Hyderabad .. | Hyderabad .. | 15 | 85 | 25° 10' and 25° 33' North Latitude. 68° 20' and 68° 45' East Longitude. | 385 | 148,457 | 2,06,212 |
| Guni .. | Tando Muhammad Khan | 25 | 205 | 24° 30' and 25° 13' North Latitude. 68° 19' and 68° 50' East Longitude | 989 | 91,366 | 2,79,601 |
| Dero Mohbat | Matli .. | 13 | 116 | 24° 58' and 25° 19' North Latitude. 68° 32' and 69° 19' East Longitude. | 498 | 49,017 | 1,73,170 |
| Tando Bago .. | Tando Bago .. | 17 | 139 | 24° 33' and 25° 2' North Latitude. 68° 46' and 69° 22' East Longitude. | 650 | 67,678 | 2,28,801 |
| Badin .. | Badin .. | 24 | 171 | 24° 13' and 24° 58' North Latitude. 68° 43' and 69° 16' East Longitude. | 792 | 83,685 | 3,36,305 |

Up to 1912 the district included the five talukas of Kandiaro, Naushahro, Moro, Sakrand and Nasrat which formed the Naushahro division, the Shahdadpur Taluka which was included in the Hala division and the Digri Taluka which was included in the Tando division. The charge had by that time become too heavy, and it was also necessary to provide a regular administration for the area hitherto in charge of the Colonization Officer, Jamrao Canal. Consequently the new district of Nawabshah was created, and all these talukas except Digri, which was transferred to Thar and Parkar, were transferred to it. The Hyderabad district, thus reduced, now consists of two divisions.

The first three talukas constitute the Hala division in charge of an Assistant or Deputy Collector who has his head-quarters at Hyderabad. He is a nominated member of the District Local Board.

The talukas of Guni, Dero Mohbat, Tando Bago and Badin form the Tando division and are under an Assistant or Deputy Collector, who passes the hot months of the year either at his official residence in Tando Muhammad Khan or at Hyderabad. He is a nominated member of the District Local Board. A proposal has been sanctioned to carve a new taluka out of the Badin and Guni Talukas owing to

their excessive size, to be known as Kario Ganwahr Taluka with head-quarters at the village of that name. The scheme will be put into execution when funds are available.

A Deputy Collector when possible is attached to the two divisions in view of the heaviness of each charge.

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PLACES OF INTEREST

CHAPTER XV OF 'A' VOLUME

Badin (24° 39' North Latitude and 68° 53' East Longitude), the head-quarters of Badin Taluka, had a population of 1,270 at the census of 1921. It contains a Mukhtiarkar's office, dispensary, Post Office, Police Lines, Primary Schools, district bungalow and Musafirkhana. It is the present terminus of the Hyderabad-Badin Railway. It possessed a Municipality formerly, but it was abolished in 1878. Badin was founded about 1750 A.D. by a Hindu named Sawalo and thirty years later was one of the towns destroyed by the Afghan General Madad Khan, who was lent to Abdul Nabi, the last of the Kalhoras, to help him against the Talpurs. Abdul Nabi appears to have held out hopes of great spoil, which he was quite unable to satisfy, and so Madad Khan took his own satisfaction, ravaging the whole country without mercy. The author of the Fatehnama says that every one, high or low, was beaten and plundered "even to the clothes on their persons, to the shoes on their feet and to the mats in their houses." Few of the places which experienced the fury of Madad Khan's horde ever recovered, and Badin has not done so. Among the ruins of the old town are parts of the walls of two mosques, one of which bears the date 632 and the other 987. These dates correspond to 1234 and 1579 A.D. The Shah Kadri fair held annually at Badin about the end of June is attended by 10,000 people and it is estimated that over Rs. 20,000 worth of silk, silverware and miscellaneous goods and camels change hands. Shahbudin Kadri, in whose honour the fair is held, is said to have come to Badin 250 years ago. The present occupant of the spiritual seat is Pir Pirdino Shah Pir Bhawan Shah. He is a Hasani Saiyid.

Bhitshah, a small village in Hala Taluka about four miles east of Hala, is made holy to all Sindhis by the tomb of Shah Abdul Latif, the great poet and Sufi saint who taught and died there. It bears the date 1167 (1753 A.D.) which is near to the probable date of his death. It is built of burnt bricks on a stone foundation, with floor and decorations of glazed tiles. Near it are tombs of two Pirs, dated 1231 and 1228 A.H. An annual fair held here in the month of Safar, which lasts for three days, attracts about 5,000 persons. Fancy articles and sundry goods are sold.

Bulri in the Guni Taluka, 24 miles from Tando Muhammad Khan, is the scene of an annual fair which attracts about 10,000 people and where camels, silverware, silks, etc., are sold to the value of nearly a quarter of a lakh. The focus of attraction is the tomb of Shah Karim, a Saiyid of Matiari and a poet. He is said to have died in A.H. 1032 (1622 A.D.).

Hala (new), 25° 49' North Latitude and 68° 28' East Longitude, the head-quarter station of Hala Taluka and a Municipal town, had a population of 5,757 at the census of 1921. It contains an Assistant Collector's bungalow with a garden attached to it, Mukhtiarkar's office, Resident Magistrate's Court,

Primary School, combined Post and Telegraph Office, Dispensary, Musafirkhana and Police Station. The nearest railway station is Tando Adam, 15 miles distant. Hala is noted for its glazed pottery and weaving of susi (trouser cloth) which gives employment to 500 looms. Both are described in Chapter VIII of the 'A' Volume. The war has entirely closed the European market for the former, whilst the local demand has also fallen off. The Hala pottery is being steadily displaced by that of Sukkur, Nasarpur and other places, which is cheaper and lighter though much inferior in quality.

This town is said to have been founded about a hundred years ago by Mukhdum Mir Muhammad under the name of Murtizabad when old Hala, which is situated about a mile and a half to the west of it, was threatened with destruction by the encroachment of the Indus. It contains two tombs and a Masjid held in much veneration. The tombs are not of great age, have no historical interest, and are architecturally commonplace. They are built in the familiar style, with stone foundation and superstructure of burnt bricks decorated with glazed tiles; but these last are very inferior to those of the tombs on the Makli Hills at Tatta. The glazing is coarse and easily scales off. The sanctity of the place depends principally on the tomb of Mir Makhdum Nuh, a saint who is said to have died at the age of 87 about the year 1592 A.D. His remains were twice removed, it is said to save them from the devouring river, which explains the late date of the present tomb, A.H. 1205 or A.D. 1790. A long inscription says that the builder of it was Pir Muhammad Zaman, the saviour and the deliverer of his followers, but it was finished off by Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur. The second tomb, dated five years later, is that of Makhdum Mir Muhammad, the saint, who is credited with the founding of new Hala. It was apparently built at the expense of Fateh Ali Khan Talpur. The mosque adjoining them was built twelve years after it, in A.H. 1222, by Mir Karam Ali Khan Talpur. A fair held here annually on the 27th of *Zulkaid* attracts between two and three thousand people.

At Khudabad, a mile and a half to the west of new Hala, is the tomb of Mir Fateh Ali Khan, the man by whom the Kalhoras were finally expelled and the rule of the Talpurs established. The tomb is like those at Hala. The Mir died in 1802, but the tomb bears the date A.H. 1210, which corresponds to A.D. 1794; so he built it, according to the common custom, during his life-time. New Khudabad, as the Persian histories call it to distinguish it from old Khudabad near Dadu, was founded about 1188 A.H. (i.e., 1774 A.D.) in the reign of Muhammad Sarafriz Kallhora. The Mirs, or Talpurs, took up their residence there soon after Mir Bijar's return from Mecca, but in 1204 A.H. (i.e., 1789 A.D.) Mir Fateh Ali Khan moved from Khudabad to Hyderabad. Khudabad was still in 1814 according to Thornton a large town. Later its ruins covered an area of two square miles.

Hyderabad (situated in 25° 23' North Latitude, 68° 25' East Longitude)

Hyderabad : History
and description.

was before the British conquest the capital of Sind, being the city of the Shahdadpur family of Talpurs, to whom the other families looked up. Hyderabad

had no authority over Khairpur and Mirpur, but was *primus inter pares*. The day after the battle of Miani Sir Charles Napier took possession of it, and when he was appointed Governor of Sind he made it his headquarters for a short time, but soon removed to Karachi. Hyderabad has since been the head-quarters of a civil district. It is also the second military station in the Karachi Brigade, having normally two batteries of Royal Field Artillery, an ammunition column, two companies of British infantry and an Indian infantry regiment. The city contained a population of 81,838 at the census of 1921, which was classified as follows :—

| | | | | |
|--------------|----|----|----|--------|
| Hindus | .. | .. | .. | 55,176 |
| Mahomedans | .. | .. | .. | 25,284 |
| Christians | .. | .. | .. | 1,036 |
| Jains | .. | .. | .. | 19 |
| Zoroastrians | .. | .. | .. | 53 |
| Jews | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Others | .. | .. | .. | 270 |

There is little doubt that Hyderabad occupies the site of Nirun, the fort to which the Arab conqueror, Muhammad Kasim, marched after taking Debal, which opened its gates to him and in which he built a mosque on the site of the heathen temple of Budh. Elliot disputes this and is inclined to identify Hyderabad with Mansura, because Nirun was on the west of the Indus. He was evidently not aware that the Indus at that period flowed far to the east of its present channel. Nirun disappeared for a long time, but in the middle of the eighteenth century the Indus suddenly abandoned its course past the then flourishing town of Nasarpur and turning westward passed round the Ganja Takar hills, while the Fuleli, leaving the main stream a few miles above them, enclosed them on the eastern side and at once made the site one of the most eligible in all Sind for a large fortified town. Ghulam Shah Kalhora, on the lookout for a more central capital than Khudabad or Tatta, saw the advantage of the situation and founded the city of Hyderabad in the year 1768 A.D. Khudabad, his old capital near Dadu, was burnt and destroyed in 1781. An account of it will be found in the Gazetteer of Larkana District. Ghulam Shah died and was buried at Hyderabad.

In 1836 the following description of the town and fort of Hyderabad was written, and the old Gazetteer published in 1876 states that it was still applicable then

“ The hill on which Hyderabad stands has the form of a parallelogram, with the same direction as that of the range. Between this elevation and the bank of the Fuleli there is a plain of nearly one mile average breadth ; and between its western side and the Indus there is another plain, which has an extent of three miles and a half in breadth. The eastern plain, or that of the Fuleli, has a greater elevation than that which exists between the main river and the hill, so that on approaching the summit of the latter from the east the ascent is not so great as when the approach is made from the opposite side. Besides the hill of Hyderabad presents a single abrupt mural face on its eastern side of 25 feet perpendicular

height, the houses of the town being built close upon the margin, and only approachable at a few points, where the ascent has been made more easy by the side being reduced to an inclined plain. The west side of the hill presents two such perpendicular faces, the lower being separated from the more elevated by an intermediate plain of varied breadth (on an average a quarter of a mile), which forms a stage half-way between the low plain at the foot and the plateau which constitutes the summit of the hill. On this middle plain there are situated a few scattered huts, and its elevation above the low ground may be 25 feet, which may likewise be the difference of elevation between it and the superior platform. The latter has a uniform breadth of 600 yards and a length of two miles. At its southern extremity is situated the citadel of Hyderabad, which is separated from the town by a dry ditch 40 yards broad and forms the only artificial defence of this city. This, like the houses of the town, is built close to the margin of the perpendicular side of the hill, which is faced from its base upwards with the brick-work of the outer wall. This wall, reaching the level of the plateau, is carried to the height of 50 feet above it, and is supported on the inner face by a bank of earth or rubbish, which from the level of the surface of the plateau reaches to within a few feet of the embrasures. This gives the defence greater strength than a superficial examination of the rampart from the outside would lead the observer to attribute to it. On observing the inner face, the parapet is seen to form a very gently inclined plain, from within four feet of the top of the wall, until it reaches the general level of the surface. The ditch, which separates the citadel from the town, also insulates the southern extremity of the hill on which the citadel stands, and the communication is maintained by means of a bridge, which is situated in front of the principal entrance into the fort, and opposite the main street, or bazar, which stretches from this point to the northern extremity of the town in a straight line. The entrance is defended by a semicircular curtain; and in order to reach it, on whatever side the approach be made, you must traverse one-half of the breadth of the town, through streets of about ten yards wide. The buildings in the interior of the citadel present great confusion, much more so than is observed in the town itself. The structures are of all kinds placed without any apparent arrangement, and only admit of communication between one part of the fort and another by narrow crooked lanes. The bungalows in which the princes reside, the chambers set apart for public business, and in which they hold their durbar, the dwellings of their domestics, their mosques, stables and harems are all situate within this fort. There are no gardens, no maidan or open squares, for the purpose of exercise or for ventilating the intricate mass of dwellings which are heaped together in close disorder, and are all surrounded by a high wall, which is over-topped only by the large round tower, the most conspicuous building in the citadel, and by two or three of the bungalows in which the Mirs reside. Within this stronghold the princes of Sind live immured, and seldom go out, except for hunting, an amusement, however, they only indulge in once or twice a year. The space occupied by the town of Hyderabad has a very regular form and a result of several experiments made by our people to ascertain the area

gave the following dimensions :—Length from the bridge over the ditch of citadel to the north extremity of the town 1,161 yards ; mean breadth of the plateau occupied by the houses from east to west, 510 yards, giving a total area of 592,110 square yards. On this surface the buildings are densely accumulated, but the streets by which the communication is kept up are regularly arranged, and, though narrow, are tolerably clean. Besides the bazar before mentioned, which forms the main street, there are two others which run on either side parallel to it, and traverse the whole length of the town. These again are crossed at right angles by shorter streets which run east and west.” Doctor Heddle, the writer of this description, added that no respectable persons then resided in the town itself, which was solely occupied by the banias and the more menial attendants on the court. Persons of respectability, who had no quarters within the fort, resided in some of the small hamlets situated mostly on the banks of the Fuleli, where also were the gardens belonging to the Mirs. To the Doctor’s description of the fort the old Gazetteer made the following additions :—“ It is in area about 36 acres and contains the large house generally known as Government House, standing opposite the gateway. It belongs to one of the *ex-Mirs* and has still a room called the painted chamber, in which is a native drawing representing the meeting of Ranjitsing, the ruler of the Punjab, with Lord Lake in 1803. Before the present cantonments at Hyderabad were built the greater portion of the British troops were quartered inside the fort. In 1857 nearly all the old houses in the fort were pulled down and the space left by them cleared for the erection of new arsenal buildings, which in shape are like a sixteen-sided figure. In 1862 the arsenal was finally removed from Karachi and established in Hyderabad. In the magazine compound, in this fort are buried several officers who fell in the battle of Mianee and Dubba.”

This account seems worth preserving, because most of the buildings mentioned in it are no more. In April 1906 the ^{Explosion in the Fort.} arsenal was the cause of their utter destruction. The round tower and the painted chamber were alone left, though the latter was considerably damaged. The first intimation of the impending disaster was an explosion in the magazine on April 7th, attributed to the spontaneous combustion of a box of cordite, which blew down the end walls and cracked the roof of the magazine. A sergeant who was in charge dashed water on some other boxes which had caught fire, and the rest of the day was spent in removing about sixty tons of ammunition to the polygon building, which was in other part of the fort. As it seemed dangerous to proceed with this work the remaining ammunition was flooded and all seemed safe. But on the 15th idem another box of the cordite exploded in the polygon building and set it on fire. As it soon became apparent that to attempt to put out this fire would be a very perilous task, every one was cleared out of the fort and the inhabitants of the surrounding buildings were warned to vacate at once, which most of them did in haste. But the notice was too short. At 8-30 a terrific explosion shook the town, blew in the doors and windows of the Collector’s kacheri and bungalow, the railway station, the Hiranand Academy and

many other buildings, and reduced the houses and shops in the immediate vicinity to heaps of wreckage. At the same time tons of bricks and stones were hurled in all directions, killing eight persons on the spot and wounding a large number. The ammunition that still remained in the fort was removed and thrown into the river as soon as this could be done, and so all further danger averted. It is computed that damage to the extent of a lakh and a quarter of rupees was done. The magazine has since been removed from the fort, and the fort itself has been handed over to the civil authorities.

As stated above, the British troops were at first quartered in the fort ;

Cantonment.

but from 1851 to 1856 extensive and substantial barracks were built to the north and west of the town. South of them, on a singularly bleak and stony hill, the bungalows of the officers rose by degrees and the Church of St. Thomas was built. Its foundation stone was laid by Mr. Frere (then Commissioner in Sind) in 1856, and it was completed and consecrated by the Bishop of Bombay in 1860. It is in the early English style of red brick and Hyderabad stone and is 118 feet in length by 58 in breadth, with a tower 76 feet high to the top of the belfry. It has seats for 475. It has a number of memorial windows, of which one, the east window, is dedicated to the memory of the officers and men who fell at the battles of Miani and Dubo, as stated in a brass plate in the sanctuary. Another commemorates the officers and men of the 28th regiment who died from the effects of the climate of 1848. Among other memorials are the colours of the second (now the 129th) Baluchis, raised at Hyderabad in 1846.

At the end of the cantonment, at the edge of the slope leading down

The kacheri.

to the town, stands the Collector's kacheri. The old building which was singularly unlovely in appearance was totally destroyed by fire in November 1906. The new building which was completed in 1912 is a most imposing pile and with the exception of the New Customs House and the Port Trust Office in Karachi, is the handsomest public office in the Province. It is double storeyed and is built of red brick with which is combined dressed Jungshahi stone. The 'jali' work of Jodhpur stone is most effective and the whole is set off with a fine stone parapet. Besides the revenue offices of the district, the Sessions Court and the offices of the District and Assistant Judge are accommodated, and on the first floor is a large durbar hall, access to which is obtained by two stone staircases from the main porch below. The cost of the building was Rs. 2,80,000.

The interior of the town on either side of the main bazar is full of narrow

Other buildings.

lanes which are made all the darker by the many storeyed houses on either side of them. The town has expanded in every possible direction in order to accommodate the increase of population. The main expansion has been in the direction of the prison and the Fuleli Canal. Of the public buildings the schools and hospitals have been described in preceding chapters. The Holmested Hall just outside the fort may be regarded as the town hall of Hyderabad.

It was erected in 1905 to commemorate the services of Dr. Holmsted, who was Civil Surgeon from 1868 to 1884, and consists of a large hall with verandahs all round and a balcony at one end.

In 1914 the Municipality erected a new market at the end of the old town and at the beginning of the Hirabad quarter at a cost of Rs. 1,38,000. It is known as the Navalrai market after a distinguished citizen of the town, and besides the market proper it contains a large clock tower. Another Municipal market is one in Mian Fakir jo pir, built in 1908.

Two large musafir khanas are of recent date, one close to the railway station and known as the Wasiomal musafir khana and the other near the Civil Hospital and designed for the use of the hospital patients. It contains separate accommodation for Hindus and Muhammadans.

The Anglican Church has been described above. Neither the Roman Catholic Church nor the Mission Church is of particular interest. The old cemetery which is now closed contains the following three monuments which are kept in repair by Government as being of historical interest :—

1. To the memory of 6 sergeants, 3 corporals, 47 privates, 11 women and 31 children of the 86th regiment who died between 13th March and 31st August 1844.

2. To the memory of 8 sergeants, 13 corporals, 216 privates, 20 women and 34 children of the 78th Highlanders who died in January and February 1844.

3. To the memory of Charles Curling, Deputy Collector. The last was erected by Sir Charles Napier.

A curious relic of the past is to be seen in an enclosure just outside the fort, a grave 40½ feet in length, which is said to contain the remains of Asabi or Nau Gaz Pir (the nine yard saint) who stood that height.

Hyderabad has two public gardens, both maintained by the Municipality. The one which was originally a Local Fund Garden, garden called Patton's garden, but was transferred to the Municipality, is situated in the vicinity of the station. The other is one of the Government gardens which were started in all the large towns by or under Sir Charles Napier, primarily for the purpose of supplying the troops with fresh vegetables. It is situated on the Gidu Bandar road and occupies an area of about 200 acres. These gardens were managed by Major Blenkins, Assistant Commissary General whose report in the year 1847 states that the Hyderabad garden had recently been much neglected but contained a "fine black alluvial soil" and, with care, ought to produce anything. The accounts for the half of that year ending with August show a profit of Rs. 311. Afterwards under Colonel Dunsterville and other Collectors the garden was greatly improved and stocked with vines and peach, mango, apple, guava, orange, pummalo, citron, lime, fig, mulberry and plantain trees. It is still flourishing.

Opposite the garden on the same road stands the circuit house, a fine double storeyed red-brick building which was erected in 1912 for the accommodation of the Governor of Bombay, the Commissioner in Sind, and other high officials when on tour. It is contained in a large garden.

The municipal water works were opened for the supply of the cantonment in 1878 and of the city in 1880. They were constructed at a cost of Rs. 4,70,000. The water is drawn from the Indus by a pair of steam pumps set up on the bank of the river at Gidu Bandar and discharged into two settling tanks each capable of containing 1,310,400 gallons, of which 1,117,000 gallons are available for use. The supply is drawn from each tank alternately after the contents have settled. The water flows from these tanks by gravitation through a closed masonry conduit to a reservoir situated near the west wall of the fort about four miles distant from the intake. From this reservoir, which can contain 806,700 gallons, the water is raised by a pair of steam pumps to a distributing reservoir in the fort, which has a capacity of 705,600 gallons and is at a higher level than the streets of the city and cantonment. This reservoir fortunately escaped destruction when the magazine exploded in 1906. The above was the capacity of the water works upto 1909, when a revised project was prepared and has now been carried through at a cost of nearly four lacs of rupees. The following additions and improvements have been carried out :—

- (1) Additional pumping engine at Gidu Bandar with a new engine house.
- (2) Construction of four additional earthen settling tanks at Gidu Bandar.
- (3) Widening of the conduit from Gidu Bandar.
- (4) Roofing of Shah Kadam tank.
- (5) Lining of the fort reservoir.
- (6) High service reservoir on the fort tower.
- (7) Construction of five new mains with branches.

The improvement in the supply has naturally been considerable and there are now 15,000 connections where fifteen years ago there were only 400. The rates charged are Rs. 96 per annum for a one-inch pipe and Rs. 54 for a three-quarter inch pipe and Rs. 24 for a half-inch pipe. Persons who only use the public connection pay a graduated rate according to their incomes. The cantonment is supplied by a reservoir of its own, which takes its supply from the fort reservoir.

Apart from the fort the only objects of historical interest in Hyderabad are the tombs of the Mirs. They are at the northern extremity of the ridge on which the town is built.

They form two groups of which Sir R. Burton remarks : " One glance tells you that those to the north are fine old works whilst the southern are modern and miserable imitations. " The former were raised by the Mallhoras, the latter by the Talpurs who had ejected them from Sind.

Under Talpur rule it is not therefore surprising that the Kalhora tombs were allowed to go to ruin. The finest tomb of all, that of Ghulam Shah Kalhora, has suffered irreparably by the falling in of its great dome about 25 years ago. The following description of it as it was in 1877, by Sir Richard Burton, is worth quoting :—

“ We will begin with the best of the series that dating from A.D. 1768 and covering the saintly founder of Hyderabad, Ghulam Shah Kalhora. Like the Makkai tomb this is girt by a mud fort, the work of the Talpurs. You enter and find a large enceinte covered with the detritus of ruined graves. A platform of white marble surrounded by balustrades of carved sandstone supports the quadrangular edifice, which has a raised facade to the east: it supports a central main dome, resting upon a polygonal drum, and there is a domelet at each corner. All the exterior was covered with the finest kasi or porcellained tiles; but nothing has been repaired for forty years and now perhaps it is too late: the casing bulges from the walls and in places strews the pavement. The dark interior is remarkable chiefly for the tomb of Jaypur marble, which the Rajput artists seem to handle like wax: the flutings of the open work are delicate in the extreme and the general effect is a lacery of stone. The walls bear many inscriptions, amongst which we read :—

Ghulam Shah-i-Din, Khusrav-i-Daran, *i.e.*, Ghulam (the slave), King of the faith and Chosen of the age. And we see on the archway among other verses :—

The king of the world, Ghulam Shah, -

Before him the firmament kissed the earth.

The falling of the dome did much damage to the white marble tomb and smashed its perforated railing, and the bulging and falling of the tiles mentioned by Burton has continued. When His Excellency Lord Curzon came to Sind in 1903 he visited the tombs and made a memorandum on the spot that this tomb should be restored. A tomb adjoining this, not so fine but in much better preservation, is described in the old Gazetteer as that of Sarafraz Khan, the son and successor of Ghulam Shah, which is a mistake. It is that of Ghulam Nabi, a brother of Ghulam Shah, who was killed in battle against the Talpurs. Sarafraz, who had to flee from Sind after the murder of his Talpur ministers Baharam and Bijar, is not likely to have had an honourable burial at Hyderabad; but there is a mean tomb ascribed to him half a mile south in a hollow, which the Kalhora Fakirs keep in repair.

The other group of tombs belongs to the Talpurs and most of them have been built since the British conquest. From an architectural point of view they are conspicuously inferior to those of the Kalhoras. They are kept in repair by the family. The oldest of them is that attributed to Mir Karam Ali, one of the original “ Char Yar,” and said to have been built about 1812. Mir Karam Ali did not die till 1828, but it was customary for a man to build his own tomb. Another commemorates, whether or not it entombs, Murad Ali, another of the four friends, his sons Nur Muhammad and Nasir Khan and his grandson Shahdad Khan. The last two were concerned in Miani and were prisoners at the date assigned

for the building of this tomb, 1847 A.D., but it may have been erected over the grave of Murad Ali by the female members of the family who did not go into exile.

All the tombs are now protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act.

To the left of the road as Hyderabad is approached from Mir Jo Tando, an old fortification on a detached hill arrests attention. It is said to have been built by the Shah Makkai. Kalhoras and as a mere appendage to Hyderabad would be uninteresting; but it contains a gaudy shrine with a lattice work of blue tiles, which commands a degree of veneration out of proportion to anything that is known of Shah Makkai, the saint whose name it bears. Sir R. Burton says that he was a native of Mecca and came to Sind about 1260 A. D., but does not quote his authority, which may have been one of the fakir custodians of the shrine.

About three miles south of Hyderabad is a site of the Residency or "Entrenched Camp" where Major Outram and Captain Conway made the memorable stand against 8,000 Baluchis (see the 'A' Volume, page 128). Forty years ago when Sir R. Burton wrote it had already become "a dismal ruin with nothing standing but a shell of inner hall." On which he remarks: "The outer wall, which, loop-holed and banquetted, had driven off the host of Baluch swordmen headed by Mir Shahdad, is level with the onion-growing ground and the whole compound has become a neglected grove of sombre babuls. Surely it would be well, even at the expense of a few rupees, to keep up a place to which so many and such mighty memories cling." This neglect has to some extent been repaired by the erection of a pillar on the site bearing the following inscription:—

"This pillar marks the site of the British Residency which on the 15th February 1843 was defended by Major Outram with his escort consisting of the light company of the 22nd Regiment against the force of 8,000 Baluchis fighting for the Amirs of Sind."

Matari (25° 36' North Latitude and 68° 29' East Longitude), a town in the Hala Taluka about 17 miles north of Hyderabad, derives its importance from being the seat of the Matari Saiyids (see the article on 'population' above). This has no doubt helped to bring together its population of 4,638 souls, among whom Saiyids and Sheikhs predominate. There are, however, a good many Memons also and the place has a considerable trade, which is furthered by the fairs annually held at the tombs of Pir Hashim Shah and Pir Rukun Shah, built in the years 1762 and 1765 A.D. respectively. There is also a Jama Masjid built in 1803. None of these buildings has any architectural merit. Matari is a municipal town. The nearest railway station is Allahdino Sand on the Hyderabad-Rohri line.

Matli (25° 2' North Latitude and 68° 42' East Longitude), the headquarters of Dero Mohbat Taluka, had a population of 2,544 at the census of 1921. It is situated on the left bank of the Fuleli Canal, which has at this point a bridge leading to

Matli Station on the Hyderabad-Badin Railway on the opposite bank. The Government buildings in the town are the Mukhtiar's office, Police Station, District Bungalow, school, Resident Magistrate's office, post office, and dharamsala. Apart from being the taluka headquarters, it is a place of no importance.

Miani (often written Meeanee), the site of the battle of 1843 (see 'A' Volume, page 129), is about six miles north-east of Miani. Hyderabad. It owes its names probably to some temporary settlement of *Mianis* (fishermen) which was there at the time of the battle. In 1889 a big loop of the old Fuleli was excised, shortening the canal by two miles. This produces a confusing effect upon the topography, for the abandoned portion of the canal, which was the centre of the battlefield, is now silted up nearly to the level of the surrounding country, and the monument which stood on its west bank is half a mile to the east of the present Fuleli. The monument which has been described as a "mean and ugly obelisk" is enclosed in an iron railing and is inscribed with the names of the officers and the number of the rank and file who fell in the battle.

Nasarpur is an old town in the taluka of Tando Allahyar about three miles from Khesano Station on the Jodhpur Railway, and had a population of 4,165 at the census of 1921. The legend of Brahmanabad attributes the founding of it to those who were wise and saved their lives by listening to the voice of the Pir who warned that city of its impending destruction. There are other stories differing both as to date and founder. The only certainty is that Nasarpur is an ancient town which held a very prominent position in eastern Sind until the Indus suddenly deserted it about the middle of the eighteenth century. Mirza Shah Hussian Arghun chose it for the ceremony of his coronation. Like other towns that were great once, it is celebrated for its weavers. The weaving of *susi*, *khes* and *agath* employs 400 looms still. Glazed pottery is also made.

The town has revived a little in recent years and has a Municipality.

There are some tombs which are said to be nearly two centuries old; and bring together a crowd of Mussalmans to an annual fair.

Sadaran-jo-thul (Sadaran's column) is a tower of mud and brickwork, situated two miles from Saidpur in Guni Taluka at Sadaran-jo-thul. the southern extremity of the Ganja Takar hills, and may be described here as a type of many. Sir R. Burton's description is the best available; "We pass the night on a plain close to the spot where the Fuleli falls into the Goonee river. This, to judge from the many miles covered with broken bricks and the ruined foundations of large buildings, was once the site of a flourishing city, doomed like many of its fellows to display 'the havoc of the East'. As usual in Sind, a domed tomb or two, converted into pigeon houses, are the only melancholy survivors of former magnificence.

"The *locale*, is not without interest. Sudderan's column—it does not remind you of Trajan's or Nelson's—is the resort of Hindu pilgrims who flock here every year in the dark half of the month Waisakh. At

that time many of the devotees shave their heads, and the whole body, male and female, first perform *pradakshina*, or circumambulation with the right side always presented to the object circumambulated, thrice round the column, in honour of it, and then each person casts seven clods or brickbats at the neighbouring tomb, accompanying the action with remarks the reverse of complimentary to the memory of the deceased.

"The pillar unconnected with some romance is a puzzle. It is a truncated cone of the mud used in Sindhian buildings, about 16 feet high and 71 in circumference at the base. It stands upon the mound of the same material, and the whole covers a natural platform of limestone rock. Easily climbing to the top of one of the wide clefts which rain has dug in the side of the tumulus, I found a shaft sunk perpendicularly down to the foundation. Below the base was another cut, into which I penetrated despite the fiends and dragons, the cobras and scorpions, with which my friends, the natives, peopled it. It was about 7 or 8 feet in length and led nowhere. These I afterwards heard were the work of Ghulam Ali Talpur, who, suspecting, as an Oriental always does, that treasure was to be found in, under or somewhere about the mysterious erection, took the most energetic steps to discover it and to no purpose. Sudderan's pillar cannot be ancient, unless at least it is indebted for preservation to the active hand of the devotee: the very dew would melt it away in the course of a century. Similar remains are not uncommon in this part of Sind; all of them pegs for tradition and possibly at some future time, material for archæological discussion."

Burton tells the popular story of this particular tower, which is briefly that Sadaran, the son of Raja Ram, had the misfortune unwittingly to captivate the heart of his young step-mother. As he fled followed by the infuriated Raja and a band of armed men, the earth swallowed him up and a pillar grew up on the spot where he had disappeared. The penitent king died of a broken heart and was buried in the adjoining tomb, to be pelted and abused by many generations of pilgrims.

Subsequent excavations have been made by the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey at this spot, and the following account of them is quoted from the progress report of the year 1915:—

"I experienced very great difficulty at the outset in obtaining the requisite number of coolies to excavate at this place. The difficulty was caused by the superstitious but popular belief shared by Hindus and Muhammadans alike that the mound was the resting place of a stupendously long cobra. Suffice it to say here that although the number of coolies I obtained on the first day was a small one, I was lucky enough to light upon the walls of the stupa. Once the trace of the walls was obtained, it was a comparatively easy matter to trace them all round. The walls, when thoroughly laid bare, were found to form four sides of an oblong, the larger being nearly 98 feet and the smaller 76 feet long. This was rather surprising because the plinths of all the stupas I have known are either round or square and never oblong. Traces of the moon stone were found in front of the north wall, showing that the stupa faced this direction. The maximum height of the present walls is nearly 10 feet and is preserved in the west wall. They are in too dilapidated a condition to enable us to restore fully their original elevation. In the

debris removed to clear the walls, many sculptured pieces were brought to light of almost identical types with those unearthed by Mr. Cousens at Mirpur Khas. Some of these are no doubt fragments of the decorative borders of the wall niches, no trace of which, however, has now remained. Others are closely similar to those found in the ornamental course near the bottom of the basement of the Mirpur Khas stupa. But the basement of the Tando Muhammad Khan stupa, which is well preserved, has no such strong course running anywhere on it. It is, therefore, somewhat difficult to determine where these bricks had originally been used."

Tando Allahyar (25° 27' North Latitude and 68° 46' East Longitude) is the head-quarters of the taluka of the same name.

Tando Allahyar. It is a municipal town and had a population of 5,975 at the census of 1921, the majority being Hindus. Besides the Mukhtiarkar's office, the district bungalow and police lines are within the fort, and outside of it are the post and telegraph office, dispensary, school and musafirkhana. Tando Allahyar is a station on the Jodhpur Railway. This town, which is said to have been founded by Allahyar, a son of Fateh Ali Khan Talpur, in 1790, was a residence of a branch of the Talpur family and lying on the highway between Umarmkot and Hyderabad, soon became an important place. Silk weavers and ivory workers and other artisans were attracted to it and it also developed a large trade, but this declined in time. It still has a name for coloured cloths, silk, and ivory work. A temple of Ramdev attracts about 4,000 people to an annual fair in the month of Bado (about September) at which a good deal of business is done in miscellaneous goods and fancy articles.

Tando Bago (24° 47' North Latitude and 69° 1' East Longitude) is the headquarters of Tando Bago Taluka and had a population of 1,860 at the census of 1921. It is twelve miles from Talhar, a railway station on the Hyderabad-Badin Line. It contains the Mukhtarkar's office, district bungalow, school, post office, dharamsala, police station and dispensary. It had a Municipality, which was abolished in 1878. The town is said to have been founded by Bago Khan Talpur about 180 years ago, and is still the residence of Mir Muhammad Khan *walad* Mir Wali Muhammad Khan, a lineal descendant of the founder. The population, which is very mixed, has increased by more than 50 per cent. in the last forty years.

This village, some three miles from Mulan in the Hyderabad Taluka and 15 miles from Hyderabad, was built by Fazul Tando Fazul. Muhammad Khan Talpur when Mir Ghulam Ali Khan gave him a Jagir in that part of the country, and his descendants are still zamindars of the place. It has in its vicinity some striking ruins, the most remarkable being a *mari* or storeyed house of which one wall, almost intact, rises to a sheer height of 40 feet. These are the remains of the town of Hingorani, the former seat of a family of powerful Saiyids, which was among the places wrecked by the Afghan Sardar Madad Khan in or about 1775.

Tando Muhammad Khan (25° 8' North Latitude and 68° 35' East Longitude), the headquarters of the Guni Taluka, is a municipal town and had a population of 3,995.

at the census of 1921. It is situated on the right bank of the Fuleli Canal and has a railway station on the Badin branch of the North-Western Railway from Hyderabad. It contains an Assistant Collector's bungalow, with a fine garden, a Mukhtiarkar's office, Sub-Judge's Court, dispensary, municipal primary and Anglo-vernacular schools, police lines, musafir-khana and a post and telegraph office. The town is said to have been founded about eight years after the commencement of Mir Fateh Ali Khan's rule by Mir Muhammad Khan Talpur Shahwani, whose lineal descendant, Mir Muhammad Khan, still resides there. He is a Jagirdar of the four great Talpur families. The town was thus described by Lieutenant (Sir Henry) Pottinger, who saw it in 1809: "Muhammad Khan's Tanda is a large and flourishing fortified town, the residence of Mir Sultan Ali, a relation of the reigning Amirs. He holds several fine districts and his capital is the rendezvous of all the northern merchants, who bring horses yearly to the market of India. His revenues are now (1813) from four to five lakhs of rupees annually, and his territory is in so rapid a state of improvement that if he continues unbiassed and unmolested by the intrigues of the other princes, he may soon except to double them." A fair is held annually at Tando Muhammad Khan in honour of one of the Matiari Saiyids, Nazar Muhammad Shah, who was credited with miraculous powers and died there in 1895.

Uderolal, a small village in Hala Taluka, about five miles from Uderolal

Uderolal. Railway Station, appears to be the most sacred of the many shrines of the river god who under various names—Uderolal, Dulahlal, Amarlal, Zinda Pir, Darya Shah, etc.—is worshipped throughout Sind and the Punjab. According to the legend (see 'A' Volume, page 165) it was here that he left the world by disappearing into the ground. A dispute arose between his Mussalman and Hindu followers as to the manner in which he should be commemorated; so he reappeared and told them to do it in both ways. Accordingly the Sheikhs built a domed tomb and the Hindus a small temple for the *jot* or sacred light. More recently disputes have arisen for possession of the keys of the enclosing fort. The Sheikhs held them first, then the Hindu *bawa* in charge of the *jot* got possession of them by arrangement, and attempts to dislodge him by a suit in the civil court have failed. The revenues of the *jot* go to the Hindus and those of the tomb to the Mussalmans. They must be considerable, for the annual fair, which is held at Chetichand, brings together 50,000 people. The business done in camels, *susi* cloth, provisions and goods of all sorts is estimated at two and half lakhs of rupees.

The tomb is built in the usual style of Mussalman tombs of burnt bricks on a stone foundation and floored with glazed tiles. The Mussalmans call it the tomb of Sheikh Tahir, but the inscription on it betrays its hybrid character. It runs: "This building was erected under the orders and superintendence of Bedarang, son of Shamdas Thakur, in 1044 Hijra (i.e., 1634 A.D.) in the month of Rabi-ul-sani." In the year 1855, a Hindu of Tando Adam, Seth Kalumal Bachumal, raised a subscription of, it is said, a lakh of rupees and spent this amount in repairing it.



TABLE I—AREA AND POPULATION.

| Taluka. | Area in square miles. | Number of | | Population in 1921. | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|---------|----------|---------|
| | | Towns. | Villages. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Urban. |
| Badin .. | 792 | .. | 166 | 81,540 | 45,440 | 36,100 | .. |
| Guni .. | 987 | 1 | 182 | 87,475 | 49,390 | 38,085 | 5,223 |
| Dero Mohbat .. | 498 | .. | 112 | 40,238 | 22,338 | 17,900 | .. |
| Tando Bago .. | 650 | .. | 124 | 63,033 | 35,889 | 27,144 | .. |
| Hyderabad .. | 384 | 1 | 78 | 151,376 | 85,959 | 65,417 | 81,838 |
| Hala .. | 511 | 2 | 107 | 95,577 | 53,584 | 41,993 | 10,395 |
| Tando Allahyar .. | 595 | 2 | 87 | 54,211 | 29,814 | 24,367 | 10,140 |
| Total .. | 4,417 | 6 | 856 | 573,450 | 322,444 | 251,006 | 107,596 |

| Taluka. | Population in 1921 —contd. | Number of occupied houses. | Number of persons per square mile. | Population in 1911. | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|----------|
| | Rural. | | | Total. | Males. | Females. |
| Badin .. | 81,540 | 15,940 | 103 | 83,685 | 46,391 | 37,294 |
| Guni .. | 82,252 | 16,795 | 89 | 91,366 | 50,564 | 40,802 |
| Dero Mohbat .. | 40,238 | 8,625 | 81 | 49,087 | 27,045 | 22,042 |
| Tando Bago .. | 63,033 | 12,190 | 95 | 67,678 | 37,383 | 30,295 |
| Hyderabad .. | 69,538 | 27,109 | 394 | 148,457 | 82,311 | 66,146 |
| Hala .. | 85,182 | 18,146 | 187 | 105,357 | 58,334 | 47,023 |
| Tando Allahyar .. | 44,071 | 11,423 | 91 | 66,409 | 36,265 | 30,144 |
| Total .. | 465,854 | 110,228 | 130 | 612,939 | 338,293 | 273,746 |

TABLE II—
Part A—By months

| Month. | Rain | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Normal mean.* | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. |
| | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. |
| January | 0 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| February | 0 20 | .. | .. | 0 34 | .. | .. |
| March | 0 13 | .. | .. | .. | 0 40 | .. |
| April | 0 16 | .. | 0 33 | .. | .. | .. |
| May | 0 12 | .. | .. | 0 10 | .. | .. |
| June | 0 43 | 2 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| July | 2 62 | 0 44 | 3 72 | 3 27 | .. | .. |
| August | 3 08 | 0 63 | 6 52 | .. | .. | 3 41 |
| September | 0 52 | .. | 0 17 | .. | .. | .. |
| October | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| November | 0 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| December | 0 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 65 |
| Total .. | 7 66 | 3 09 | 10 74 | 3 71 | 0 40 | 4 06 |

*Average for over 40 years.

Part B—By

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|------|-------|------|------|-------|
| Hyderabad | 6 37 | 3 09 | 10 74 | 3 71 | 0 40 | 4 6 |
| Hala | 6 54 | 2 51 | 15 92 | 5 22 | 1 47 | 7 10 |
| Tando Allahyar | 6 66 | 2 82 | 10 89 | 3 29 | 0 13 | 6 80 |
| Guni | 7 17 | 3 89 | 10 90 | 3 6 | 0 12 | 4 26 |
| Tando Bago | 8 87 | 5 39 | 11 43 | 7 16 | 0 8 | 14 55 |
| Badin | 10 11 | 9 32 | 13 94 | 2 92 | 0 29 | 15 28 |
| Dero Mohbat | 8 04 | 4 87 | 12 86 | 2 3 | 0 45 | 11 33 |

RAINFALL.

at Hyderabad.

fall.

| 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. | 1908. |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. |
| 0 20 | .... | .. | 0 48 | 0 62 | .... | .... | 0 53 |
| .. | .... | .. | 0 19 | 0 99 | 2 8 | 1 22 | .... |
| .. | .... | 0 75 | 0 69 | .... | 0 74 | 0 47 | .... |
| .. | .... | .. | .. | 0 33 | .... | .... | .... |
| 0 97 | 0 53 | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .. | 3 47 | .. | .. | .... | 0 56 | 2 15 | .... |
| 0 97 | 0 88 | 4 54 | 0 10 | 0 35 | 2 26 | .... | 15 63 |
| .. | 4 83 | .. | .. | .... | 1 86 | 2 32 | 3 47 |
| .. | 5 27 | 0 6 | .. | 0 20 | 0 24 | .... | .... |
| .. | | .. | .. | | | | |
| .. | | .. | .. | | | | |
| 0 10 | .... | .. | .. | 0 4 | .... | .... | .... |
| 1 06 | 14 08 | 5 35 | 1 46 | 2 53 | 7 74 | 6 17 | 19 63 |

Talukas.

| | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1 96 | 14 98 | 5 35 | 1 46 | 2 53 | 7 74 | 6 17 | 19 63 |
| 1 7 | 13 2 | 4 8 | 1 9 | 1 98 | 7 11 | 9 11 | 10 72 |
| 1 80 | 9 97 | 6 86 | 1 55 | 2 17 | .... | 7 39 | 25 3 |
| 4 0 | 14 25 | 5 37 | 2 69 | 1 57 | 9 46 | 8 15 | 19 77 |
| 1 62 | 11 1 | 4 28 | 2 86 | 3 95 | 9 48 | 14 45 | 16 4 |
| 4 28 | 12 47 | 4 5 | 2 26 | 4 1 | 9 88 | 13 98 | 21 33 |
| 7 31 | 10 2 | 8 49 | 3 41 | 2 24 | 7 12 | 13 9 | 19 10 |

TABLE II—
Part A—By months

| Month. | Rain | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. |
| | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. |
| January | 0 11 | 0 7 | 0 2 | 0 66 | .. | .. |
| February | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 33 | 0 80 |
| March | .. | .. | 3 63 | .. | 0 9 | 0 31 |
| April | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| May | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 2 |
| June | .. | 2 49 | .. | .. | 0 9 | 1 8 |
| July | 5 71 | 6 5 | .. | 1 78 | 13 21 | 1 16 |
| August | 0 63 | 1 62 | .. | 2 84 | .. | .. |
| September | 0 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 7 |
| October | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 15 |
| November | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| December | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 6 62 | 10 23 | 3 65 | 5 28 | 14 72 | 4 9 |

Part B—By

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|------|
| Hyderabad | 6 62 | 10 23 | 3 65 | 5 28 | 14 72 | 4 9 |
| Hala | 8 3 | 10 72 | 4 64 | 7 48 | 18 30 | 5 66 |
| Tando Allahyar | 5 24 | 11 88 | 2 46 | 8 45 | 22 58 | 3 48 |
| Guni | 5 10 | 15 39 | 3 18 | 4 4 | 18 9 | 6 10 |
| Tando Bago | 13 79 | 9 85 | 2 87 | 7 69 | 25 12 | 6 67 |
| Badin | 13 7 | 14 83 | 2 5 | 8 8 | 39 3 | 8 52 |
| Dero Mohbat | 7 53 | 14 92 | 1 99 | 5 24 | 22 26 | 4 45 |

RAINFALL—*contd.*
at Hyderabad.

fall—*contd.*

| 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. | 1920. | 1921. | 1922. |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. |
| .. | .... | .. | .. | 0 12 | 0 10 | .... | .... |
| 0 2 | .... | .. | .. | .... | 0 33 | .... | 0 11 |
| 0 15 | .... | .. | 0 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 0 4 | .... | 0 25 | .. | 0 12 | .... | .... | 0 15 |
| .. | .... | 1 93 | .. | .... | 0 87 | .... | .... |
| 0 2 | 0 50 | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 0 37 | 1 81 | .. | .. | 7 25 | .... | 5 82 | 0 32 |
| .. | 9 58 | 3 84 | 0 87 | 0 10 | 0 40 | 5 98 | 2 5 |
| 0 44 | 1 80 | 3 1 | 0 39 | .... | .... | 1 20 | .... |
| .. | 0 41 | .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .. | | .. | .. | | | | |
| .. | .... | .. | 0 35 | 0 5 | .... | 0 78 | .... |
| 1 4 | 14 10 | 9 3 | 1 66 | 7 64 | 1 70 | 13 78 | 2 63 |

Talukas.

| | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| 1 4 | 14 10 | 9 3 | 1 66 | 7 64 | 1 70 | 13 78 | 2 63 |
| 2 29 | 13 99 | 16 37 | 0 84 | 1 80 | 1 52 | 9 18 | 3 12 |
| 0 37 | 9 42 | 14 26 | 1 11 | 4 65 | 2 14 | 10 29 | 3 11 |
| 3 93 | 14 45 | 14 13 | 2 87 | 9 58 | 3 39 | 9 82 | 3 48 |
| 9 54 | 10 20 | 16 48 | 1 3 | 15 44 | 2 25 | 8 21 | 1 72 |
| 2 66 | 21 23 | 18 6 | 1 1 | 12 51 | 1 42 | 9 0 | 1 85 |
| 1 17 | 13 79 | 11 39 | 2 99 | 10 36 | 2 55 | 8 97 | 1 55 |

TABLE III—TEMPERATURE.
(At Hyderabad.)

| Years. | January. | | May. | | July. | | November. | |
|------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Maxi- mum.* | Mini- mum. | Maxi- mum. | Mini- mum. | Maxi- mum. | Mini- mum. | Maxi- mum. | Mini- mum. |
| 1916 | 79·1 | 53·0 | 106·6 | 77·2 | 99·6 | 81·4 | 84·4 | 55·4 |
| 1917 | 77·7 | 53·2 | 100·9 | 76·6 | 100·1 | 82·6 | 84·7 | 56·5 |
| 1918 | 75·1 | 48·4 | 104·6 | 78·3 | 99·3 | 80·7 | 88·9 | 59·1 |
| 1919 | 73·8 | 50·2 | 106·2 | 79·4 | 98·9 | 81·7 | 87·2 | 59·1 |
| 1920 | 76·3 | 50·7 | 105·4 | 77·4 | 99·2 | 82·5 | 89·9 | 62·7 |
| 1921 | 77·8 | 50·3 | 107·4 | 78·8 | 99·5 | 82·4 | 88·7 | 62·2 |
| 1922 | 74·9 | 51·2 | 106·6 | 77·4 | 101·7 | 83·3 | 89·5 | 58·7 |

*Maximum means the mean maximum for the month and minimum mean minimum; and not the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in the month respectively.

TABLE IV—POPULATION OF TOWNS (CENSUS).

| Town. | Total. | | | | | | Males. | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1872. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. | 1921. | 1872. | 1881. | 1891. |
| Hala .. | 4,096 | 3,967 | 5,038 | 4,985 | 5,853 | 5,757 | 2,250 | 2,122 | 2,649 |
| Hyderabad .. | 43,088 | 48,153 | 58,048 | 69,378 | 75,052 | 81,838 | 23,565 | 25,203 | 30,632 |
| Matlari .. | 4,920 | 5,054 | 5,815 | 6,608 | 6,487 | 4,638 | 2,606 | 2,566 | 2,924 |
| Nasarpur .. | 3,106 | 3,206 | 3,914 | 4,511 | 4,312 | 4,165 | 1,578 | 1,621 | 1,990 |
| Tando Allahyar .. | 3,913 | 4,170 | 4,308 | 4,324 | 4,287 | 5,975 | 2,082 | 2,321 | 2,381 |
| Tando Mahomed Khan .. | 3,412 | 3,281 | 4,126 | 4,635 | 4,978 | 5,223 | 1,882 | 1,755 | 2,228 |
| Total .. | 62,535 | 67,831 | 81,269 | 94,441 | 101,899 | 107,596 | 33,963 | 35,588 | 42,894 |

| Town. | Males—contd. | | | Females. | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1901. | 1911. | 1921. | 1872. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1911. | 1921. |
| Hala .. | 2,628 | 3,145 | 3,063 | 1,846 | 1,845 | 2,408 | 2,357 | 2,708 | 2,694 |
| Hyderabad .. | 37,275 | 41,882 | 46,387 | 19,523 | 22,950 | 27,416 | 32,103 | 34,070 | 35,451 |
| Matlari .. | 3,338 | 3,363 | 2,454 | 2,314 | 2,488 | 2,891 | 3,270 | 3,124 | 2,184 |
| Nasarpur .. | 2,291 | 2,156 | 2,094 | 1,528 | 1,585 | 1,924 | 2,217 | 2,186 | 2,071 |
| Tando Allahyar .. | 2,303 | 2,355 | 3,208 | 1,831 | 1,849 | 1,927 | 2,021 | 1,932 | 2,767 |
| Tando Mahomed Khan .. | 2,391 | 2,655 | 2,874 | 1,530 | 1,526 | 1,898 | 2,244 | 2,323 | 2,349 |
| Total .. | 50,229 | 55,556 | 60,080 | 28,572 | 32,213 | 38,465 | 44,212 | 46,343 | 47,516 |

TABLE V—RELIGION AND EDUCATION (CENSUS OF 1921).

| Taluka. | Religion. | | | | | Education | |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|-------|-----------------|--------|-------------------------------|--|
| | Hindu. | Mussalman. | Jain. | Chris- tian. | Other. | Number of persons. | |
| | | | | | | Able to read and write. | Able to read and write English. |
| Badin .. | 15,538 | 66,002 | .. | .. | .. | 1,464 | 41 |
| Dero Mohbat .. | 8,285 | 31,953 | .. | .. | .. | 955 | 10 |
| Guni .. | 16,067 | 71,403 | .. | 4 | 1 | 1,546 | 44 |
| Tando Bago .. | 15,479 | 47,551 | .. | .. | .. | 1,168 | 28 |
| Tando Allahyar .. | 14,314 | 39,894 | .. | 3 | .. | 2,196 | 102 |
| Hyderabad .. | 69,830 | 80,154 | 19 | 1,047 | 326 | 22,326 | 5,736 |
| Hala .. | 20,698 | 74,816 | 63 | .. | .. | 3,353 | 110 |
| Total .. | 160,211 | 411,776 | 82 | 1,054 | 327 | 33,008 | 6,071 |

TABLE VI—CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE (CENSUS OF 1921).

| Caste, tribe or race numbering more than 10,000. | Name of Taluka. | | | | | | | District Total. |
|--|-----------------|--------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Badin. | Guni. | Dero Mohbat. | Tando Bago. | Hyder- abad. | Hala. | Tando Allahyar. | |
| Hindu— | | | | | | | | |
| Bhil .. | 1,633 | 495 | 939 | 3,691 | 3,267 | 1,787 | 1,679 | 13,191 |
| Lohana .. | 3,198 | 4,256 | 2,916 | 2,366 | 39,884 | 14,382 | 6,939 | 73,941 |
| Mussalman— | | | | | | | | |
| Balochi .. | 12,633 | 9,670 | 9,670 | 13,268 | 19,068 | 11,275 | 12,113 | 94,576 |
| Memon .. | 1,575 | 1,650 | 226 | 660 | 1,364 | 4,592 | 747 | 10,814 |
| Sindhi .. | 20,483 | 14,247 | 8,429 | 11,363 | 16,453 | 24,861 | 5,059 | 100,900 |

30450

TABLE VII—DISTRIBUTION OF

| Particulars. | 1880-1881. | 1890-1891. | 1900-1901. | 1910-1911. |
|--|---------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| Total area for which statistics are available. | | 5,745,361 | 5,288,027 | 2,826,938 |
| Not available for cultivation .. | | 1,244,100 | 1,143,582 | 532,139 |
| A. Forest lands .. | Not recorded. | 128,951 | 141,638 | 64,496 |
| B. Others .. | | 1,115,149 | 1,001,944 | 467,644 |
| Available for cultivation .. | | 4,501,261 | 4,144,445 | 2,294,799 |
| A. Unoccupied .. | | 2,319,070 | 1,991,303 | 918,641 |
| B. Occupied .. | 991,321 | 2,182,182 | 2,153,142 | 1,376,158 |
| (1) Current fallows .. | 520,335 | 1,346,843 | 1,218,534 | 810,179 |
| (2) Net area cropped during the year. | 470,986 | 835,339 | 934,608 | 565,979 |
| A. Irrigated— .. | | 826,420 | 927, '28 | 562,126 |
| By canals .. | | 772,509 | 874,462 | 557,897 |
| By wells and tanks .. | Not recorded. | | 6,102 | 177 |
| Direct from river .. | | 53,920 | 46,874 | 4,052 |
| B. On rainfall .. | | 8,910 | 7,180 | 3,853 |
| Crops. | | | | |
| Cereals .. | 408,219 | 619,281 | 749,830 | 441,464 |
| Juar .. | 77,705 | 100,637 | 128,148 | 8,083 |
| Bajri .. | 204,946 | 289,802 | 320,517 | 176,103 |
| Paddy .. | 93,065 | 176,324 | 231,246 | 238,422 |
| Wheat .. | 24,403 | 46,287 | 65,007 | 17,302 |
| Barley .. | 1,666 | 5,506 | 4,196 | 1,397 |
| Other cereals .. | 6,434 | 725 | 716 | 147 |
| Pulses .. | 10,642 | 22,598 | 20,426 | 5,699 |
| Gram .. | 1,402 | 2,250 | 3,241 | 156 |
| Green gram .. | 1,656 | 3,004 | 2,636 | 592 |
| Chickling vetch .. | 7,584 | 15,700 | 13,705 | 4,751 |
| Other pulses .. | .... | 1,644 | 844 | 200 |
| Tobacco .. | 2,048 | 5,503 | 4,200 | 3,247 |
| Sugarcane .. | 1,083 | 926 | 847 | 1,081 |
| Oil-seeds (not forest) .. | 11,613 | 92,912 | 93,223 | 33,636 |
| Sesame .. | 11,613 | 42,119 | 16,932 | 5,290 |
| Rapeseed .. | .... | 10,376 | 8,032 | 3,156 |
| Jamba .. | .... | 40,447 | 68,259 | 25,190 |
| Other oil-seeds .. | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Fibres .. | 32,572 | 73,282 | 51,090 | 67,433 |
| Cotton .. | 32,540 | 72,857 | 50,814 | 67,244 |
| Other fibres .. | 32 | 425 | 276 | 189 |
| Orchard and garden produce .. | 3,793 | 26,224 | 13,633 | 10,922 |
| Condiments and spices .. | .... | 1,497 | 1,008 | 402 |

LAND AND CROPS.

| 1915-1916. | 1916-1917. | 1917-1918. | 1918-1919. | 1919-1920. | 1920-1921. | 1921-1922. |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| 2,831,122 | 2,833,361 | 2,833,694 | 2,833,805 | 2,833,968 | 2,833,855 | 2,833,819 |
| 518,804 | 525,630 | 529,884 | 527,657 | 512,078 | 516,781 | 530,033 |
| 68,794 | 71,466 | 71,517 | 70,447 | 70,857 | 70,856 | 70,856 |
| 450,010 | 454,164 | 458,367 | 457,210 | 441,221 | 445,925 | 459,177 |
| 2,312,318 | 2,307,734 | 2,303,810 | 2,306,148 | 2,321,890 | 2,317,074 | 2,303,786 |
| 931,548 | 914,975 | 918,936 | 940,264 | 945,136 | 957,830 | 945,414 |
| 1,380,770 | 1,392,756 | 1,384,874 | 1,365,884 | 1,376,754 | 1,359,244 | 1,358,372 |
| 783,225 | 724,605 | 773,210 | 838,467 | 777,016 | 790,993 | 777,224 |
| 597,545 | 668,154 | 601,698 | 527,411 | 599,738 | 568,251 | 581,147 |
| 597,265 | 666,220 | 599,898 | 527,298 | 585,048 | 566,551 | 579,477 |
| 591,123 | 648,153 | 593,459 | 524,726 | 494,358 | 560,863 | 572,987 |
| 110 | 45 | 53 | 146 | 138 | 112 | 112 |
| 6,032 | 18,022 | 6,386 | 2,426 | 10,552 | 5,576 | 6,378 |
| 280 | 1,934 | 1,800 | 113 | 2,000 | 1,700 | 1,670 |
| 502,976 | 554,116 | 473,121 | 382,560 | 463,224 | 448,071 | 465,932 |
| 12,085 | 15,226 | 6,895 | 10,428 | 9,152 | 6,968 | 9,350 |
| 166,967 | 189,894 | 168,709 | 125,373 | 157,461 | 151,237 | 169,229 |
| 291,400 | 308,399 | 272,266 | 231,114 | 269,052 | 265,333 | 258,869 |
| 29,365 | 38,086 | 24,062 | 12,823 | 23,277 | 22,687 | 25,464 |
| 2,965 | 2,440 | 991 | 2,558 | 4,097 | 1,701 | 2,841 |
| 194 | 77 | 98 | 264 | 185 | 145 | 179 |
| 6,852 | 7,221 | 5,958 | 4,184 | 6,781 | 5,957 | 5,768 |
| 146 | 812 | 180 | 52 | 101 | 85 | 386 |
| 437 | 523 | 252 | 166 | 419 | 318 | 388 |
| 5,593 | 5,544 | 5,311 | 3,541 | 5,937 | 5,292 | 4,809 |
| 676 | 345 | 215 | 425 | 324 | 262 | 185 |
| 2,934 | 2,460 | 3,126 | 1,963 | 2,072 | 2,600 | 4,230 |
| 837 | 891 | 1,086 | 938 | 871 | 878 | 998 |
| 27,400 | 27,332 | 28,149 | 33,942 | 31,714 | 28,043 | 36,170 |
| 1,744 | 1,800 | 3,057 | 1,452 | 2,010 | 1,793 | 2,605 |
| 1,128 | 986 | 2,066 | 691 | 1,084 | 423 | 850 |
| 24,528 | 24,546 | 23,026 | 31,799 | 28,620 | 25,827 | 32,702 |
| | | | | ... | | |
| 36,852 | 49,865 | 62,519 | 73,325 | 66,133 | 51,974 | 38,216 |
| 36,613 | 49,625 | 62,341 | 73,195 | 65,913 | 51,825 | 38,077 |
| 239 | 240 | 178 | 130 | 220 | 149 | 139 |
| 10,853 | 12,090 | 11,827 | 10,166 | 10,260 | 10,408 | 11,263 |
| 525 | 655 | 759 | 443 | 405 | 461 | 489 |

TABLE VII—DISTRIBUTION OF

| Particulars | | | | 1880-1881. | 1890-1891. | 1900-1901. | 1910-19 11. |
|--|----|----|----|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| | | | | Acrea. | Acrea. | Acrea. | Acrea. |
| Dyes (not forest) | .. | .. | .. | 3,268 | 6,843 | 6,482 | 3 |
| Indigo | .. | .. | .. | 3,268 | 6,834 | 6,472 | .... |
| Other dyes | .. | .. | .. | .... | 9 | 10 | 3 |
| Starches | .. | .. | .. | .... | 20 | 83 | 59 |
| Drugs and narcotics other than tobacco |  |  |  | .... | 17 | 1 | .... |
| Miscellaneous | .. | .. | .. | .... | 42 | 18,821 | 11,999 |
| Total crop | .. | .. | .. | 473,238 | 849,175 | 959,644 | 575,935 |
| Less area twice-cropped | .. | .. | .. | 2,252 | 13,836 | 25,036 | 9,956 |
| Actual area cropped | .. | | | 470,986 | 835,339 | 934,608 | 565,979 |

LAND AND CROPS—*contd.*

| 1915-1916. | 1916-1917. | 1917-1918. | 1918-1919. | 1919-1920. | 1920-1921. | 1921-1922. |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Acre. | Acre. | Acre. | Acre. | Acre. | Acre. | Acre. |
| 6 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 5 |
| | | | | | | |
| 6 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 5 |
| 23 | 24 | 37 | 3 | 3 | .... | .... |
| .... | 4,668 | 4,500 | 4,500 | 2,190 | 112 | .... |
| 21,407 | 20,003 | 20,577 | 24,497 | 23,613 | 25,658 | 26,548 |
| 610,665 | 679,334 | 611,661 | 536,529 | 607,271 | 574,166 | 589,610 |
| 13,120 | 11,180 | 9,966 | 9,118 | 7,533 | 5,915 | 8,462 |
| 597,545 | 668,154 | 601,698 | 527,411 | 599,738 | 568,251 | 581,148 |

TABLE VIII—DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

| Cattle and other quadrupeds. | 1880-1881. | 1890-1891. | 1900-1901. | 1910-1911. | 1915-1916. | 1920-1921. |
|--|----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Cattle— | Not available. | | | | | |
| Plough cattle | | | | | | |
| Bulls for breeding purposes | | | | | | |
| Oxen and he-buffaloes for other purposes | | | | | | |
| Milch cattle | | | | | | |
| Young stock | | | | | | |
| Total .. | | | | | | |
| Others— | Not available. | | | | | |
| Horses or ponies | | | | | | |
| Sheep | | | | | | |
| Goats | | | | | | |
| Camels | | | | | | |
| Mules | | | | | | |
| Donkeys | | | | | | |
| Total .. | | | | | | |
| Ploughs | | | | | | |
| Carts | | | | | | |

TABLE IX—SOURCES OF WATER-SUPPLY DURING
THE YEAR.

| Taluka. | Number of wells for | |
|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | Irrigation. | Other purposes. |
| Guni | 62 | 120 |
| Badin | 2 | 46 |
| Dero Mohbat | 4 | 140 |
| Tando Bago | 17 | 58 |
| Hyderabad | 162 | 266 |
| Tando Allahyar | 114 | 582 |
| Hala | 101 | 538 |
| Total .. | 462 | 1,750 |

TABLE X—

| Particulars. | 1880-1881. | | | 1890- |
|--|-----------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------|
| | Area irrigated. | Receipts. | Expenditure. | Area irrigated. |
| | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Acres. |
| I.—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept. | | | | |
| Capital outlay up to 1915-16. | | | | |
| Rs. | | | | |
| 1. Alibahar Kacheri .. 23,917 | 8,411 | 16,423 | 3,669 | 9,325 |
| 2. Great Marakh* 2,15,746 | 45,595 | 1,00,979 | 6,613 | 49,421 |
| 3. Sarfraz .. 1,24,680 | 20,127 | 27,892 | 9,023 | 27,814 |
| 4. Fuleli canal† 19,81,662 | 203,865 | 4,32,301 | 1,10,361 | 332,765 |
| 5. Hasan All canal .. 3,03,374 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| II.—Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept. | | | | |
| 1. Gharo Mahmud* .. | 49,798 | 94,813 | 36,445 | 71,755 |
| 2. Kari Shumali* (Ghalu) .. | 30,934 | 44,255 | 12,616 | 42,668 |
| 3. Nasir | 25,910 | 41,721 | 14,001 | 32,088 |
| 4. Other Canals, Hyderabad Canals district .. | 18,548 | 49,157 | 7,740 | 28,127 |
| 5. Other Canals, Fuleli Canals district† .. | 17,626 | 38,026 | 19,307 | 20,314 |
| 6. Hajipur band .. | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| III.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept. | | | | |
| 1. Hyderabad canals district .. | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 2. Fuleli canals district .. | .... | .... | .... | .... |

* The figures are for the whole canals irrigating

† The figures are for the whole canal. A very

‡ Includes figures for Mulchand canal irrigating

IRRIGATION WORKS.

| 1891. | | 1900-1901. | | | 1910-1911. | |
|-----------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Receipts. | Expenditure. | Area irrigated. | Receipts. | Expenditure. | Area irrigated. | Receipts. |
| Rs. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. |
| 16,905 | 5,341 | 9,933 | 19,479 | 5,413 | 15,481 | 34,940 |
| 95,837 | 41,663 | 51,886 | 1,11,598 | 43,571 | 67,549 | 1,62,227 |
| 40,995 | 22,529 | 24,792 | 39,950 | 19,246 | 30,154 | 62,111 |
| 6,17,759 | 2,52,917 | 406,741 | 7,97,581 | 2,35,481 | 364,616 | 7,67,988 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 18,139 | 38,867 |
| 1,23,022 | 46,507 | 69,484 | 1,23,206 | 42,921 | 77,375 | 1,76,115 |
| 73,795 | 22,491 | 32,368 | 60,725 | 14,132 | 34,448 | 68,843 |
| 63,526 | 21,964 | 28,217 | 60,471 | 19,697 | 33,629 | 72,949 |
| 59,150 | 23,969 | 2,174 | 4,948 | 1,106 | 8,631 | 20,789 |
| 40,619 | 35,291 | 29,830 | 74,374 | 24,757 | 21,072 | 53,348 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | 33,300 | .... | 85 |
| .... | .... | .... | 10 | 16 | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | 1 | 10,617 | 403,827 | 8,60,288 |

Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar districts.
small portion, however, Fuleli (Gaja), irrigates Karachi district also.
Karachi district also.

TABLE X—

| Particulars. | 1910-11— <i>contd.</i> | | 1915-1916. | | |
|--|-------------------------------|----------|-----------------|-----------|--------------|
| | Expenditure. | | Area irrigated. | Receipts. | Expenditure. |
| | | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. |
| <i>I.—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.</i> | | | | | |
| | Capital outlay up to 1915-16. | | | | |
| | Rs. | | | | |
| 1. Alibahar Kacheri .. | 23,917 | 2,730 | 2,020 | 5,331 | 3,236 |
| 2. Great Marakh* | 2,15,746 | 24,308 | 7,708 | 15,623 | 26,168 |
| 3. Sarfraz .. | 1,24,680 | 11,890 | 25,805 | 51,658 | 14,483 |
| 4. Fuleli canal† | 19,84,662 | 2,97,997 | 416,970 | 10,13,578 | 3,47,398 |
| 5. Hasan Ali canal .. | 3,03,374 | 22,851 | 17,945 | 47,616 | 18,867 |
| <i>II.—Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.</i> | | | | | |
| 1. Gharo Mahmudo* .. | | 23,590 | 50,105 | 99,397 | 32,745 |
| 2. Karl Shumali* (Ghalu)... | | 12,449 | 31,574 | 62,236 | 12,319 |
| 3. Nasir .. | | 12,449 | 26,109 | 59,174 | 29,722 |
| 4. Other canals, Hyderabad Canals district .. | | 2,081 | 16 | 37 | 1,957 |
| 5. Other canals, Fuleli Canals district‡ | | 28,320 | 26,973 | 64,862 | 32,647 |
| 6. Hajipur band .. | | 7,140 | .... | .... | .... |
| <i>III.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.</i> | | | | | |
| 1. Hyderabad canals district .. | | 1,320 | .... | .... | .... |
| 2. Fuleli canals district .. | | 3,56,308 | .... | 286 | 40,586 |

* The figures are for the whole canals irrigating

† The figures are for the whole canal. A very

‡ Includes figures for Mulchand canal irrigating

IRRIGATION WORKS—*contd.*

| 1916-17. | | | 1917-18. | | | 1918-19. |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------|
| Area irrigated. | Receipts. | Expenditure. | Area irrigated. | Receipts. | Expenditure. | Area irrigated. |
| Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Acres. |
| 2,172 | 6,171 | 3,435 | 2,333 | 6,756 | 6,467 | 1,333 |
| 12,070 | 25,320 | 25,408 | 10,998 | 26,857 | 48,837 | 6,245 |
| 31,960 | 71,378 | 11,936 | 30,027 | 70,088 | 9,438 | 20,895 |
| 444,821 | 10,93,975 | 2,20,192 | 386,780 | 9,20,438 | 2,33,460 | 361,448 |
| 20,603 | 54,077 | 16,286 | 18,955 | 47,698 | 11,340 | 17,361 |
| 55,214 | 1,18,927 | 30,507 | 54,264 | 1,62,432 | 27,643 | 45,492 |
| 35,104 | 71,353 | 14,096 | 33,769 | 74,825 | 12,514 | 33,802 |
| 31,599 | 77,315 | 21,675 | 33,404 | 87,583 | 16,462 | 26,972 |
| 29 | 246 | 795 | 38 | 382 | 2,221 | 44 |
| 33,406 | 81,183 | 27,285 | 30,455 | 72,554 | 35,448 | 22,423 |
| .... | 70 | 30,113 | .... | 51 | 52,504 | .... |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar districts.

small portion, however, Fuleli (Gaja), irrigates Karachi district also.

Karachi district also.

TABLE X—

| Particulars. | 1918-19— <i>contd.</i> | | 1919-20. | |
|--|------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | Receipts. | Expenditure. | Area irrigated. | Receipts. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. |
| I.—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept. | | | | |
| Capital outlay up to 1915-16. | | | | |
| Rs. | | | | |
| 1. Alibahar Kacheri .. 23,917 | 3,991 | 2,836 | 1,547 | 4,797 |
| 2. Great Marakh* 2,15,716 | 17,866 | 91,892 | 7,339 | 20,789 |
| 3. Sarfraz .. 1,24,680 | 53,802 | 13,277 | 25,097 | 56,321 |
| 4. Fuleli canal† . 19,81,662 | 8,72,327 | 2,50,930 | 401,596 | 8,14,207 |
| 5. Hasan Ali canal .. 3,03,374 | 44,065 | 9,787 | 19,600 | 37,084 |
| II.—Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept. | | | | |
| 1. Gharo Mahmudo* .. | 97,470 | 31,823 | 50,532 | 1,04,821 |
| 2. Kari Shumali* (Ghaju) .. | 74,144 | 11,763 | 33,646 | 71,574 |
| 3. Nasir .. | 72,445 | 18,827 | 27,974 | 69,394 |
| 4. Other canals, Hyderabad Canals district .. | 461 | 1,615 | 78 | 575 |
| 5. Other canals, Fuleli Canals district‡ .. | 48,359 | 27,363 | 28,522 | 57,275 |
| 6. Hajipur band .. | 58 | 32,364 | .... | 132 |
| III.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept. | | | | |
| 1. Hyderabad canals district .. | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 2. Fuleli canals district .. | .... | .... | .... | .... |

* The figures are for the whole canals irrigating

† The figures are for the whole canal. A very

‡ Includes figures for Mulchand canal irrigating

IRRIGATION WORKS—*concl'd.*

| Expenditure. | 1920-21. | | | 1921-22. | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------|
| | Area irrigated. | Receipts. | Expenditure. | Area irrigated. | Receipts. | Expenditure. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 14,529 | 1,633 | 5,415 | 31,130 | 1,629 | 9,153 | 25,194 |
| 93,921 | 7,615 | 21,389 | 30,215 | 8,222 | 20,471 | 38,836 |
| 10,091 | 25,830 | 59,571 | 14,428 | 25,657 | 58,170 | 25,986 |
| 1,96,099 | 384,383 | 9,83,314 | 2,90,827 | 3,95,898 | 10,23,583 | 3,64,151 |
| 16,800 | 17,180 | 42,132 | 16,003 | 16,219 | 46,970 | 20,757 |
| 16,484 | 49,423 | 1,02,169 | 26,295 | 50,549 | 1,03,703 | 51,485 |
| 15,176 | 32,236 | 67,247 | 46,235 | 31,590 | 67,256 | 44,436 |
| 21,648 | 29,371 | 74,026 | 22,385 | 27,634 | 70,509 | 24,587 |
| 179 | 85 | 751 | 1,037 | 90 | 614 | 714 |
| 26,328 | 26,346 | 66,878 | 29,280 | 29,558 | 82,267 | 22,463 |
| 1,77,127 | .... | 251 | 97,042 | .... | 119 | 73,031 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar districts.

small portion, however, Fuleli (Gaja), irrigates Karachi district also.

Karachi district also.

TABLE XI—TAKAVI ADVANCES, COLLECTIONS AND OUTSTANDING BALANCES.

| Year. | Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883. | | | Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884. | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| | Advances. | Collections. | Outstand- ing balances. | Advances. | Collections. | Outstand- ing balances. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1895-1896 | 45,830 | 14,351 | 59,510 | 19,545 | 16,686 | 17,650 |
| 1896-1897 | 23,540 | 20,895 | 62,154 | 5,615 | 11,709 | 11,556 |
| 1897-1898 | 2,200 | 15,227 | 49,127 | 2,050 | 4,104 | 9,503 |
| 1898-1899 | 48,855 | 16,576 | 80,906 | 5,248 | 4,759 | 9,991 |
| 1899-1900 | 88,124 | 21,796 | 1,45,234 | 45,564 | 10,805 | 44,750 |
| 1900-1901 | 59,756 | 40,332 | 1,64,658 | 71,013 | 45,110 | 71,552 |
| 1901-1902 | 50,014 | 43,967 | 1,70,893 | 1,16,663 | 67,899 | 1,20,515 |
| 1902-1903 | 90,670 | 59,304 | 2,01,901 | 1,18,275 | 81,465 | 1,57,208 |
| 1903-1904 | 76,573 | 37,445 | 1,95,649 | 59,580 | 46,309 | 1,17,774 |
| 1904-1905 | 1,00,836 | 55,830 | 2,41,912 | 82,827 | 66,936 | 1,32,312 |
| 1905-1906 | 25,248 | 28,531 | 69,102 | 33,945 | 35,577 | 59,738 |
| 1906-1907 | 34,547 | 24,853 | 78,796 | 38,125 | 34,716 | 63,147 |
| 1907-1908 | 45,330 | 22,740 | 1,01,386 | 56,837 | 26,940 | 93,044 |
| 1908-1909 | 23,715 | 31,702 | 93,399 | 53,888 | 37,419 | 1,09,513 |
| 1909-1910 | 46,735 | 42,473 | 1,02,659 | 65,449 | 51,059 | 1,23,903 |
| 1910-1911 | 41,813 | 54,503 | 93,949 | 73,025 | 1,10,593 | 91,335 |
| 1911-1912 | 22,450 | 36,261 | 80,138 | 73,460 | 72,675 | 92,120 |
| 1912-1913 | 36,965 | 35,666 | 81,437 | 78,795 | 78,468 | 98,447 |
| 1913-1914 | 22,605 | 34,697 | 69,346 | 73,954 | 75,993 | 96,408 |
| 1914-1915 | 35,015 | 34,638 | 69,723 | 83,756 | 82,029 | 1,03,060 |
| 1915-1916 | 25,875 | 34,768 | 60,830 | 53,758 | 1,02,252 | 54,566 |
| 1916-1917 | 25,340 | 36,354 | 4,821 | 54,958 | 51,925 | 7,372 |
| 1917-1918 | 30,752 | 23,375 | 5,188 | 57,224 | 56,706 | 3,859 |
| 1918-1919 | 46,799 | 31,001 | 8,477 | 2,34,272 | 52,603 | 10,811 |
| 1919-1920 | 54,441 | 43,857 | 11,248 | 1,13,158 | 1,91,645 | 28,533 |
| 1920-1921 | 42,333 | 53,080 | 1,13,018 | 76,585 | 1,67,938 | 1,16,458 |
| 1921-1922 | 42,333 | 53,080 | 41,545 | 76,585 | 1,67,938 | 45,291 |

TABLE XII—PRICES IN SEERS (80 TOLAS) PER RUPEE
AND WAGES.

(At Hyderabad.)

| Year. | Wheat | Rice. | Bajri. | Juari. | Gram. | Salt. | Mason. | Car- penter. | Able bodied agri- cultural labourer. | Sycc or horse- keeper. |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|---------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. |
| 1896 | 12 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 13 | Rs. 1-1-0 per diem. | Rs. 1-2-0 per diem. | As. 5 per diem. | Rs. 1/- per mensem. |
| 1897 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 8 | 12 | | | | |
| 1898 | 10 | 9 | 16 | 15 | 11 | 12 | | | | |
| 1899 | 12 | 12 | 20 | 20 | 14 | 12 | | | | |
| 1900 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 12 | | | | |
| 1901 | 9 | 9 | 17 | 17 | 8 | 12 | | | | |
| 1902 | 12 | 11 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 13 | | | | |
| 1903 | 12 | 11 | 16 | 18 | 14 | 12 | | | | |
| 1904 | 12 | 9 | 19 | 19 | 15 | 15 | | | | |
| 1905 | 11 | 8 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 18 | | | | |
| 1906 | 11 | 8 | 13 | 14 | 11 | 18 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 0 8 | 12 |
| 1907 | 11 | 8 | 18 | 20 | 12 | 19 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 0 8 | 12 |
| 1908 | 8 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 22 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 0 8 | 12 |
| 1909 | 8 | 8 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 24 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 0 8 | 12 |
| 1910 | 9 | 8 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 24 | 1 8 | 1 6 | 0 10 | 15 |
| 1911 | 10 | 7 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 22 | 1 8 | 1 6 | 0 10 | 15 |
| 1912 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 13 | 25 | 1 8 | 1 6 | 0 10 | 15 |
| 1913 | 9 | 6 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 21 | 1 8 | 1 8 | 0 10 | 15 |
| 1914 | 9 | 6 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 23 | 1 8 | 1 8 | 0 10 | 15 |
| 1915 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 23 | 1 8 | 1 12 | 0 10 | 15 |
| 1916 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 14 | Not available. | Not available. | Not available. | 10 |
| 1917 | 8 | 8 | 13 | 11 | 9 | 17 | | | | |
| 1918 | 6 | 5 | 8 | .. | 8 | 13 | | | | |
| 1919 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 16 | | | | |
| 1920 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 16 | 2 6 | 2 6 | 0 14 | 16 |
| 1921 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 16 | 2 12 | 2 12 | 1 0 | 25 |
| 1922 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 12 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 0 12 | 30 |

Note 1.—Prices during the last fortnight of March.

Note 2.—Wages, which differ from those contained in published statements, are taken from a report specially compiled by the Huzur Deputy Collector, Hyderabad, and the Mukhtiar of Hyderabad. The average monthly earnings of a labourer must not be taken at 30 times the daily wage here shown. Allowance must be made for Fridays, holidays and periods of idleness.

TABLE XIII—FAMINE.

No famine has affected the district during the past 26 years.

TABLE XIV—FOREST STATISTICS.

| Particulars. | 1880-1881. | 1890-1891. | 1900-1901. | 1910-1911. | 1915-1916. |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Sq.m. A. | Sq.m. A. | Sq.m. A. | Sq.m. A. | Sq.m. A. |
| 1. Area— | | | | | |
| Reserved .. | 213 25 | 218 544 | 263 307 | 191 302 | 118 186 |
| Protected .. | .. | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Total .. | 213 25 | 218 544 | 263 307 | 191 302 | 118 186 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 2. Chief products— | | | | | |
| (1) Timber .. | 88,296 | 1,13,191 | 56,775 | 28,406 | 14,417 |
| (2) Firewood .. | | | | | |
| (3) Grazing .. | 15,792 | 17,392 | 13,069 | 9,577 | 11,922 |
| (4) Babul pods .. | 7,070 | 10,494 | 9,948 | 10,856 | 12,025 |
| (5) Lac .. | 1,500 | 1,730 | 1,701 | 3,900 | 645 |
| (6) Other products .. | 12,795 | 11,115 | 7,106 | 7,594 | 5,205 |
| 3. Receipts .. | 1,25,453 | 1,53,922 | 88,619 | 1,17,471 | 77,584 |
| 4. Expenditure .. | 66,523 | 87,127 | 28,143 | 26,702 | 35,276 |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| 5. Area of plantation .. | 24,078 | 6,539 | 18,485 | 2,881 | 5,992 |
| 6. Area closed to grazing .. | 24,078 | 6,539 | 18,485 | 2,881 | 2,675 |

| Particulars. | 1916-1917. | 1917-1918. | 1918-1919. | 1919-1920. | 1920-1921. | 1921-1922. |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Sq.m. A. | Sq.m. A. | Sq.m. A. | Sq.m. A. | Sq.m. A. | Sq.m. A. |
| 1. Area— | | | | | | |
| Reserved .. | 160 300 | 152 277 | 188 612 | 227 546 | 145 599 | 143 618 |
| Protected .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 160 300 | 152 277 | 188 612 | 227 546 | 145 599 | 143 618 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 2. Chief products— | | | | | | |
| (1) Timber .. | 25,978 | 14,930 | 32,005 | 29,380 | 23,099 | 18,508 |
| (2) Firewood .. | 47,626 | 97,602 | 78,786 | 85,532 | 63,382 | 1,43,560 |
| (3) Grazing .. | 7,461 | 6,247 | 8,221 | 7,444 | 8,205 | 4,596 |
| (4) Babul pods .. | 9,077 | 5,065 | 15,467 | 12,149 | 16,889 | 17,884 |
| (5) Lac .. | 13,989 | 12,600 | 9,055 | 14,210 | 1,795 | 11,467 |
| (6) Other products .. | 4,137 | 7,425 | 4,196 | 5,755 | 5,937 | 10,172 |
| 3. Receipts .. | 1,08,268 | 1,73,869 | 1,17,730 | 1,54,470 | 1,19,307 | 2,06,147 |
| 4. Expenditure .. | 41,982 | 38,537 | 49,218 | 50,916 | 55,318 | 63,777 |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| 5. Area of plantation .. | 9,258 | 10,184 | 9,467 | 5,068 | 30 | 30 |
| 6. Area closed to grazing .. | 1,602 | 5,871 | 5,339 | 7,755 | 2,451 | 2,498 |

Note 1.—The figures for each year are given for the revenue district as it was constituted in that year.

Note 2.—Revenue and expenditure on account of direction, working plans and forest contour survey are not accounted for in the statement.

TABLE XV

TABLE XV—PREVIOUS AND

| Taluka. | Previous settlement. | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| | Description. | Period. | Average area assessed. | Average yearly assessment. | Average rate per acre. |
| | | | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. a. |
| Hala .. | Irrigational .. | 1888-89 to 1905-06 .. | 55,484 | 1,50,273 | 2 11 |
| Tando Allahyar .. | Do. .. | 1897-98 to 1907-08 .. | 54,553 | 1,19,033 | 2 6 |
| Hyderabad .. | Do. .. | 1885-86 to 1906-07 .. | 50,506 | 1,59,514 | 3 2 |
| Tando Bago .. | Do. .. | 1893-99 to 1912-13 .. | 81,293 | 1,99,470 | 2 7 |
| Badin .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | 107,391 | 2,68,343 | 2 8 |
| Guni .. | Do. .. | 1893-94 to 1912-13 .. | 70,488 | 1,95,628 | 2 12 |
| Dero Mohbat .. | Do. .. | 1836-87 to 1912-13 .. | 50,162 | 97,243 | 1 15 |

CURRENT SETTLEMENTS.

| Current (Irrigational) Settlement showing rates per acre for the highest and lowest group. | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|----------|---------------------|-------------|--------|---------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Date of introduction. | No. of groups | Kharif. | | | | | Rabi. | | |
| | | Gardens. | Rice. | Other flow. | Lift. | Lift aided by flow. | Lift. | Sailabi. | Bosi. |
| | | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| 1906-07 | .. | 2 { | 4 3 | 3 12 | 3 4 | 2 12 | 3 0 | 3 8 | 3 4 |
| | | | 4 0 | 3 8 | 3 0 | 2 8 | 2 12 | 3 4 | 3 0 |
| 1907-08 | .. | 3 { | 4 3 | 3 12 | 3 2 | 2 8 | 2 12 | 3 4 | 3 0 |
| | | | 2 12 | 3 4 | 2 10 | 2 0 | 2 4 | 2 8 | 2 4 |
| 1907-08 | .. | 3 { | 4 12 | 4 12 | 4 0 | 3 6 | 3 10 | 4 8 | 4 0 |
| | | | 4 4 | 4 4 | 3 8 | 2 12 | 3 0 | 3 12 | 3 4 |
| 1912 13 | .. | 4 { | Mode of irrigation. | 3 12 | 2 12 | 2 0 | 2 4 | 2 12 | 2 4 |
| | | | | 2 8 | 2 0 | 1 4 | 1 8 | 2 0 | 1 8 |
| Do. | .. | 4 { | Do. | 4 0 | 2 12 | 2 0 | .. | 2 12 | 2 4 |
| | | | | 2 12 | 2 0 | 1 4 | .. | 2 0 | 1 8 |
| Do. | .. | 4 { | Do. | 4 0 | 3 0 | 2 4 | 2 8 | 2 12 | 2 4 |
| | | | | 2 12 | 2 4 | 1 8 | 1 12 | 2 0 | 1 8 |
| Do. | .. | 4 { | Do. | 4 0 | 3 0 | 2 4 | 2 8 | 2 12 | 2 8 |
| | | | | 2 12 | 2 4 | 1 8 | 1 12 | 2 0 | 1 12 |

TABLE XV—PREVIOUS AND

Current (irrigational) settlement showing rates

| Taluka. | | | Barani. | | River |
|----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|---------|--------|------------------------|
| | Sailabi aided by lift. | Bosi aided by lift. | Kharif. | Rabi. | Kharif and peshras. |
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| Hala | { 3 12 | 3 8 | 1 8 | 2 8 | } 3 0 |
| | { 3 8 | 3 4 | 1 8 | 2 8 | |
| Tando Allahyar | { 3 8 | 3 8 | 1 4 | 2 4 | } |
| | { 2 12 | 2 12 | 1 0 | 2 0 | |
| Hyderabad | { 4 8 | 1 8 | 2 0 | 3 0 | } 3 0 |
| | { 3 12 | 3 12 | 1 12 | 2 12 | |
| Tando Bago | { 2 12 | 2 12 | 1 4 | 1 8 | } |
| | { 2 0 | 2 0 | 1 0 | 1 4 | |
| Badin | { 2 12 | 2 12 | 1 4 | 1 8 | } |
| | { 2 0 | 2 0 | 1 0 | 1 4 | |
| Guni | { 2 12 | 2 12 | 1 4 | 1 8 | } |
| | { 2 0 | 2 0 | 1 0 | 1 4 | |
| Dero Mohbat | { .. | .. | 1 4 | 1 8 | } |
| | { .. | .. | 1 4 | 1 8 | |

CURRENT SETTLEMENTS—*concl'd.*

per acre for the highest and lowest group.

| kacha. | | | | Others. | | Average area assessed. | Average yearly assessment. | Average rate per acre. |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------|------------------------|---|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Rabi. | | | | Rabiul groves (huris). | | | | |
| Wheat and barley. | Other crops. | Land sown but not ploughed. | Simko crop. | | | | | |
| Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | | Acre. | Rs. | Rs. a. |
| 3 0 | 2 8 | 1 8 | 0 8 | { 1 4 | } | 60,900 | 1,96,491 | 2 13 |
| No kacha. | | | | { 1 2 | } | 61,527 | 1,44,948 | 2 6 |
| | | | | { 0 12 | } | | | |
| 3 0 | 2 8 | 1 8 | .. | { 0 8 | } | 59,368 | 1,93,560 | 3 4 |
| | | | | { 1 8 | } | | | |
| No kacha. | | | | { 1 0 | } | 86,260 | 2,42,164 | 2 13 |
| | | | | { 0 10 | } | | | |
| Do. | | | | { 0 4 | } | 110,445 | 3,50,952 | 3 3 |
| | | | | { 0 10 | } | | | |
| Do. | | | | { 0 4 | } | 79,904 | 2,31,954 | 2 14 |
| | | | | { 1 0 | } | | | |
| Do. | | | | { 0 8 | } | 67,145 | 1,47,064 | 2 3 |
| | | | | { 0 10 | } | | | |
| Do. | | | | { 0 1 | } | | | |
| | | | | { 0 1 | } | | | |

TABLE XVI—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

| Offence. | Persons convicted or bound over in | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1919. | 1920. | 1921. | 1922. |
| 1. Offences against public tranquillity .. | 33 | 30 | 50 | 47 |
| 2. Murder | 19 | 20 | 10 | 35 |
| 3. Culpable homicide .. .. | .... | .... | 1 | 2 |
| 4. Rape | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| 5. Hurt, criminal force and assault, including grievous hurt | 100 | 102 | 111 | 121 |
| 6. Dacoity and robbery | 24 | 30 | 40 | 36 |
| 7. Theft, including cattle theft | 316 | 356 | 316 | 303 |
| 8. Other offences against the Indian Penal Code | 363 | 388 | 434 | 401 |
| 9. Bad livelihood | 145 | 239 | 88 | 110 |
| 10. Police | 116 | 16 | 24 | 21 |
| 11. Salt Law .. .. | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 12. Excise | 24 | 25 | 20 | 26 |
| 13. Forest | 34 | 22 | 24 | 24 |
| 14. Stamps .. .. | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 15. Municipal | 437 | 430 | 416 | 563 |
| 16. Other offences | 939 | 1,100 | 820 | 912 |
| Total .. | 1,695 | 2,771 | 2,355 | 2,632 |

TABLE XVII—WORK OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

| Class of Court. | Number of persons tried in | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1919. | 1920. | 1921. | 1922. |
| <i>Original.</i> | | | | |
| Persons tried by— | | | | |
| Subordinate Magistrates | 6,996 | 7,830 | 8,087 | 7,381 |
| District, Sub-Divisional and First Class Magistrates. | | | | |
| Court of Session | 154 | 103 | 105 | 120 |
| Total .. | 7,150 | 7,933 | 8,192 | 7,501 |
| <i>Appellate.</i> | | | | |
| Number of appellants to District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates | 104 | 96 | 135 | 145 |
| Number of appellants to Court of Session .. | 267 | 295 | 234 | 331 |
| Total .. | 371 | 391 | 369 | 476 |
| <i>Revisional.</i> | | | | |
| Number of applicants for revision by District Magistrate .. .. | .... | 13 | 7 | 11 |
| Number of applicants for revision by Court of Session | 56 | 33 | 16 | 83 |
| Total .. | 56 | 46 | 23 | 44 |
| Grand Total .. | 7,577 | 8,370 | 8,584 | 8,021 |

TABLE XVIII—CIVIL JUSTICE.

| Year. | Original. | | | | | | | | Appeal. | |
|-------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| | Number of suits brought in | | | | | | Value of suits brought in | | Total number of Appeals. | |
| | Subordinate Judges' Courts. | | | District Judges' Court. | | | Subordinate Judges' Courts. | District Judge's Court. | From de-crees. | Mis-cellaneous. |
| | For money or move-able property. | Title or other suits. | Total | For money or move-able property. | Title or other suits. | Total. | | | | |
| 1913 | 4,291 | 594 | 4,885 | 10 | 6 | 16 | Rs. 16,85,332 | Rs. 50,830 | 86 | 4 |
| 1914 | 4,755 | 611 | 5,366 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 19,24,109 | 3,787 | 64 | 16 |
| 1915 | 6,067 | 551 | 6,618 | 2 | 18 | 20 | 15,11,821 | 2,703 | 65 | 27 |
| 1916 | 2,092 | 313 | 2,405 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 10,37,580 | 13,824 | 46 | 11 |
| 1917 | 1,797 | 295 | 2,092 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 10,99,806 | 1,02,520 | 39 | 6 |
| 1918 | 1,445 | 233 | 1,678 | .. | 3 | 3 | 9,32,245 | 305 | 61 | 27 |
| 1919 | 1,718 | 428 | 2,146 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 28,83,809 | 8,317 | 47 | 6 |
| 1920 | 1,691 | 279 | 1,970 | .. | 1 | 1 | 9,09,334 | 32,750 | 59 | 11 |
| 1921 | 1,681 | 363 | 2,044 | .. | 3 | 3 | 11,91,113 | 130 | 51 | 2 |
| 1922 | 1,782 | 332 | 2,114 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 14,09,563 | 38,245 | 31 | 15 |

TABLE XIX—REGISTRATION.

| Year. | Re- gistra- tion offices. | Affecting immoveable property. | | | Affecting move- able property. | | Total receipts. | |
|-----------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| | | Documents registered. | Value of property transferred. | Ordinary fees. | Docu- ments regis- tered. | Ordinary fees. | Ordinary fees. | Extra- ordinary fees and fines. |
| | No. | No. | Rs. | Rs. | No. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1896-97 | .. 12 | 4,114 | 20,20,575 | 9,624 | 145 | 205 | 9,935 | 7,473 |
| 1897-98 | .. 12 | 3,162 | 19,24,003 | 8,775 | 152 | 363 | 9,177 | 6,437 |
| 1898-99 | .. 12 | 3,799 | 20,92,161 | 9,435 | 137 | 268 | 9,715 | 6,740 |
| 1899-1900 | .. 12 | 4,047 | 20,38,598 | 9,225 | 130 | 275 | 9,526 | 7,087 |
| 1900-1901 | .. 12 | 4,173 | 23,81,504 | 10,739 | 128 | 258 | 11,048 | 7,606 |
| 1901-1902 | .. 12 | 3,138 | 18,11,259 | 7,780 | 113 | 216 | 8,052 | 6,296 |
| 1902 | .. 12 | 3,122 | 17,85,414 | 8,403 | 127 | 266 | 8,735 | 6,142 |
| 1903 | .. 12 | 3,286 | 19,23,972 | 8,705 | 120 | 249 | 9,012 | 5,882 |
| 1904 | .. 12 | 3,436 | 24,26,889 | 9,529 | 112 | 263 | 9,862 | 6,811 |
| 1905 | .. 12 | 3,553 | 23,97,985 | 14,278 | 123 | 398 | 14,817 | 1,990 |
| 1906 | .. 12 | 3,270 | 33,10,688 | 13,211 | 127 | 427 | 13,750 | 2,059 |
| 1907 | .. 12 | 3,724 | 34,56,759 | 16,822 | 129 | 477 | 17,476 | 2,445 |
| 1908 | .. 12 | 3,902 | 35,19,457 | 17,416 | 113 | 410 | 18,018 | 2,598 |
| 1909 | .. 12 | 4,458 | 33,84,579 | 17,278 | 152 | 448 | 17,848 | 2,360 |
| 1910 | .. 12 | 4,890 | 35,91,559 | 17,079 | 143 | 433 | 18,552 | 2,725 |
| 1911 | .. 12 | 5,735 | 42,57,627 | 21,189 | 198 | 718 | 22,057 | 2,839 |
| 1912 | .. 7 | 3,648 | 46,66,255 | 18,118 | 86 | 343 | 18,544 | 1,793 |
| 1913 | .. 7 | 3,808 | 59,46,641 | 20,660 | 79 | 414 | 21,171 | 2,283 |
| 1914 | .. 7 | 3,482 | 37,50,762 | 15,726 | 67 | 361 | 16,179 | 1,973 |
| 1915 | .. 7 | 3,113 | 35,39,500 | 13,998 | 52 | 245 | 14,328 | 1,775 |
| 1916 | .. 7 | 3,608 | 42,87,391 | 16,435 | 60 | 378 | 16,916 | 2,056 |
| 1917 | .. 7 | 2,632 | 30,06,538 | 11,819 | 50 | 260 | 12,147 | 1,701 |
| 1918 | .. 7 | 3,090 | 40,86,384 | 15,138 | 42 | 201 | 15,417 | 2,024 |
| 1919 | .. 7 | 3,713 | 56,60,491 | 19,745 | 36 | 168 | 20,009 | 2,705 |
| 1920 | .. 7 | 3,616 | 62,55,289 | 20,592 | 42 | 164 | 20,864 | 2,716 |
| 1921 | .. 7 | 3,749 | 69,25,486 | 21,868 | 38 | 182 | 22,167 | 2,285 |
| 1922 | .. 7 | 3,568 | 83,86,208 | 20,915 | 40 | 139 | 21,172 | 2,751 |

Note.—From 1902 details are for the calendar year, and for the preceding years for the financial year. Figures for the months of January to March 1902 have been included both in 1901-02 and in 1902.

TABLE XX—DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE, 1922.

| Police Station. | Ser- geants. | Inspec- tors. | Sub- Inspec- tors. | Head Consta- bles. | Con- stables. | Total. | Extra guards. | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------|---------------|------|
| | | | | | | | Officers. | Men. |
| Hala .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 7 | 22 | 31 | .. | .. |
| Saidabad .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 8 | 13 | .. | .. |
| Sekhat (Oderolal) .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 8 | 13 | .. | .. |
| Matlari .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 13 | 19 | .. | .. |
| Tando Allahyar .. | .. | .. | 1 | 7 | 20 | 28 | .. | .. |
| Chambur .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 6 | 10 | .. | .. |
| Husrli .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 7 | 11 | .. | .. |
| Hyderabad .. | 1 | 2 | 13 | 61 | 372 | 449 | .. | .. |
| Tando Jam .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 7 | 11 | .. | .. |
| Tando Mahomed Khao .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 6 | 19 | 27 | .. | .. |
| Kario Gawhar .. | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | 16 | 23 | .. | .. |
| Matli .. | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | 16 | 23 | .. | .. |
| Tando Bago .. | .. | .. | 1 | 7 | 17 | 25 | .. | .. |
| Badin .. | .. | .. | 1 | 7 | 17 | 25 | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 1 | 4 | 26 | 129 | 548 | 708 | .. | .. |

Summary for the District.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
| 1. At 7 police Stations* | .. | .. | 7 | 25 | 62 | 94 | .. | .. |
| 2. At 13 outposts .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 16 | 29 | .. | .. |
| 3. At district head- quarters .. | 1 | 2 | 13 | 61 | 372 | 449 | .. | .. |
| 4. At taluka head- quarters .. | .. | 2 | 6 | 30 | 98 | 136 | .. | .. |
| 5. Total in the district. | Armed .. | .. | .. | 45 | 228 | 273 | .. | .. |
| | Unarmed .. | 1 | 4 | 26 | 44 | 292 | .. | .. |
| | Mounted .. | .. | .. | 40 | 103 | 143 | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 1 | 4 | 26 | 129 | 548 | 708 | .. | .. |
| 6. Sanctioned strength .. | 1 | 4 | 26 | 129 | 548 | 708 | .. | .. |

*Excludes Police stations at district and taluka head quarters.

TABLE XXI

TABLE XXI—

| Name and class of jail. | Accommodation for | | | Daily | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|----------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. |
| Hyderabad central prison .. | 892 | 14 | 906 | 673 | 637 | 901 |
| Sind gang | 536 | .. | 536 | 310 | 276 | 326 |
| Guni sub-jail | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 8 | 14 |
| Hala sub-jail | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 17 | 25 |
| Lock-ups and 3rd class sub-jails. | 195 | 80 | 275 | 42 | 57 | 70 |
| Total .. | 1,623 | 94 | 1,717 | 1,045 | 995 | 1,336 |

| Name and class of jail. | Daily | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|----------|
| | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. |
| Hyderabad central prison .. | 916 | 612 | 809 | 930 | 1,040 | 1,111 |
| Sind gang | 150 | 432 | 573 | 653 | 636 | 744 |
| Guni sub-jail | } | | | | Converted | into 3rd |
| Hala sub-jail | | | | | | |
| Lock-ups and 3rd class sub-jails. | 140 | 119 | 119 | 82 | 111 | 61 |
| Total .. | 1,515 | 1,193 | 1,501 | 1,665 | 1,777 | 1,916 |

JAILS.

| average number of prisoners in | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1899. | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. |
| 1,068 | 1,109 | 902 | 860 | 682 | 690 | 869 | 554 | 871 |
| 409 | 400 | 433 | 353 | 292 | 362 | 380 | 444 | 428 |
| 22 | } | | Converted into 3rd class sub-jail. | | | | | |
| 15 | | | | | | | | |
| 61 | | | | | | | | |
| | 105 | 87 | 82 | 71 | 84 | 123 | 165 | 126 |
| 1,575 | 1,614 | 1,427 | 1,295 | 1,045 | 1,140 | 1,372 | 1,463 | 1,525 |

| average number of prisoners in | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. | 1919. | 1920. | 1921. | 1922. |
| 1,238 | 1,245 | 1,252 | 937 | 974 | 1,175 | 1,156 | 1,248 | 1,194 |
| 778 | 801 | 757 | 750 | 775 | 800 | 622 | 652 | 689 |
| class sub-jail. | | | | | | | | |
| 50 | 52 | 308 | 231 | 302 | 460 | 388 | 566 | 367 |
| 2,066 | 2,098 | 2,317 | 1,968 | 2,051 | 2,435 | 2,166 | 2,466 | 2,250 |

TABLE XXII-A —

| Head of revenue realised. | 1895-1896. | 1896-1897. | 1897-1898. | 1898-1899. | 1899-1900. | 1900-1901. |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Land revenue* .. | 19,80,696 | 17,05,327 | 15,67,570 | 21,10,929 | 16,48,098 | 17,35,220 |
| Stamps* .. | 1,71,736 | 1,74,185 | 1,73,021 | 1,86,391 | 1,97,610 | 2,02,309 |
| Income tax* .. | 89,747 | 90,741 | 91,789 | 89,253 | 1,02,250 | 99,218 |
| Excise* .. | 1,18,933 | 1,05,718 | 1,42,357 | 1,61,109 | 1,06,949 | 99,975 |
| Local Fund† .. | 4,08,088 | 3,87,579 | 3,20,308 | 3,71,407 | 3,35,967 | 3,46,930 |
| Other sources‡ .. | 1,59,520 | 1,60,712 | 75,374 | 98,339 | 92,910 | 76,284 |
| Total .. | 29,28,720 | 26,24,232 | 23,70,419 | 30,17,428 | 24,83,784 | 25,59,936 |

| Head of revenue realised. | 1909-10. | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Land revenue* .. | 29,43,600 | 30,40,800 | 30,33,100 | 14,66,424 | 15,45,955 | 14,92,377 |
| Stamps* .. | 1,86,600 | 1,90,500 | 1,96,900 | 1,50,260 | 1,59,260 | 1,29,173 |
| Income tax* .. | 62,400 | 65,900 | 67,000 | 47,815 | 39,503 | 38,297 |
| Excise* .. | 1,54,900 | 6,05,900 | 7,23,600 | 2,12,034 | 1,13,393 | 1,28,138 |
| Local Fund† .. | 3,91,600 | 4,11,100 | 4,26,700 | 80,568 | 2,33,107 | 2,13,846 |
| Other sources‡ .. | 42,33,300 | 48,30,000 | 50,09,700 | 28,32,725 | 37,02,390 | 39,28,735 |
| Total .. | 79,72,100 | 91,44,200 | 1,04,57,000 | 47,89,826 | 1,07,93,608 | 1,09,30,566 |

*The figures against these represent the collections at the treasuries of the district, irrespective of XXVI and XXIV, which show

†Includes village cess also and will

‡Exclusive of

Note.—Part A gives figures for the financial year.

REVENUE DETAILS.

| 1901-02. | 1902-03. | 1903-04. | 1904-05. | 1905-06. | 1906-07. | 1907-08. | 1908-09. |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 20,46,020 | 15,77,586 | 18,91,450 | 20,96,396 | 39,12,300 | 47,48,900 | 29,84,300 | 22,76,700 |
| 1,64,772 | 1,27,075 | 1,38,530 | 1,81,279 | 1,85,760 | 1,81,100 | 1,81,600 | 1,78,700 |
| 1,07,848 | 1,15,149 | 74,308 | 61,998 | 83,600 | 87,100 | 66,300 | 67,400 |
| 91,907 | 1,15,748 | 1,00,704 | 1,27,972 | 1,65,400 | 1,77,600 | 1,73,900 | 1,63,800 |
| 4,01,100 | 3,85,418 | 3,58,109 | 3,88,373 | 7,36,700 | 5,69,000 | 4,26,600 | 5,90,400 |
| 66,616 | 1,04,660 | 1,40,099 | 1,45,752 | 55,11,300 | 51,27,000 | 50,90,300 | 41,30,500 |
| 28,73,269 | 21,89,236 | 27,06,520 | 30,01,770 | 1,05,95,000 | 1,07,91,000 | 89,23,000 | 75,07,500 |

| 1915-16. | 1916-17. | 1917-18. | 1918-19. | 1919-20. | 1920-21. | 1921-22. |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 18,00,036 | 32,36,054 | 33,19,589 | 30,76,733 | 26,33,139 | 22,40,528 | 34,00,748 |
| 1,64,782 | 2,18,187 | 1,89,811 | 2,37,032 | 2,74,280 | 2,82,219 | 2,86,194 |
| 70,417 | 66,933 | 1,58,180 | 2,29,233 | 3,86,663 | 3,13,854 | 1,99,645 |
| 1,23,567 | 5,98,690 | 6,60,508 | 7,98,643 | 9,82,961 | 10,39,885 | 7,80,813 |
| 2,48,242 | 3,84,506 | 3,75,776 | 4,02,286 | 6,99,450 | 6,93,561 | 8,79,199 |
| 82,30,527 | 53,04,589 | 71,46,315 | 69,13,671 | 65,34,135 | 73,39,557 | 91,24,672 |
| 1,06,37,571 | 98,09,259 | 1,18,50,209 | 1,16,57,601 | 1,15,10,928 | 1,10,09,604 | 1,46,70,701 |

the district for which they were collected, and will not agree with the detailed tables XXIII, XXV, the revenues of the district.

not agree with table XXVII.

forest revenue.

In Part B, the details are for the revenue year.

TABLE XXII-B—REVENUE DETAILS BY TALUKAS FOR THE YEAR 1921-22.

| Taluka. | Land. revenue. | Stamps. | Income Tax. | Excise. | Other sources. | Local Fund. | Total. |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------|----------------|----------|-------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Gunl .. | 2,70,916 | 18,611 | 5,970 | 27,584 | Talukavar details not available. | 22,172 | .. |
| Badin .. | 3,88,018 | 6,106 | 10,554 | 12,390 | | 25,211 | .. |
| Dero Mohbat .. | 1,12,614 | 1,662 | 3,801 | 6,269 | | 8,848 | .. |
| Hyderabad .. | 2,16,591 | 1,66,223 | 2,06,907 | 6,79,598 | | 15,911 | .. |
| Tando Bago .. | 2,41,650 | 3,071 | 9,053 | 4,487 | | 17,110 | .. |
| Tando Allahyar .. | 1,36,255 | 3,709 | 8,832 | 16,441 | | 8,282 | .. |
| Hala .. | 2,02,344 | 7,653 | 4,792 | 22,909 | | 14,713 | .. |
| Total .. | 11,98,418 | 2,09,035 | 2,48,899 | 7,69,678 | 1,27,44,261 | 1,11,347 | 1,56,81,638 |

TABLE XXIII

TABLE XXIII—

| Particulars. | 1895-1896. | 1896-1897. | 1897-1898. | 1898-1899. |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Net Land Revenue— | | | | |
| (1) Arrears.. .. | 6,341 | 9,085 | 14,215 | 77,417 |
| (2) Current.. .. | 18,82,121 | 20,11,750 | 22,62,145 | 19,61,311 |
| (3) Total .. | 18,88,462 | 20,20,835 | 22,76,360 | 20,38,728 |
| 2. Deductions— | | | | |
| (1) Remissions .. | 98,712 | 9,750 | 1,13,488 | 57,054 |
| (2) Arrears irrecoverable written off .. | 2,202 | 1,401 | 2,342 | 305 |
| (3) Total .. | 1,00,914 | 11,151 | 1,15,830 | 57,359 |
| 3. Net demand— | | | | |
| (1) Arrears .. | 4,139 | 7,684 | 11,873 | 77,112 |
| (2) Current.. .. | 17,83,409 | 20,02,000 | 21,48,657 | 19,04,257 |
| (3) Total .. | 17,87,548 | 20,09,684 | 21,60,530 | 19,81,369 |
| 4. Collections— | | | | |
| (1) Arrears.. .. | 4,011 | 5,590 | 6,248 | 61,579 |
| (2) Current.. .. | 17,74,453 | 19,90,172 | 20,76,865 | 18,14,447 |
| (3) Total .. | 17,78,464 | 19,95,771 | 20,83,113 | 18,76,026 |
| 5. Balance— | | | | |
| (1) Arrears.. .. | 128 | 2,085 | 5,625 | 15,533 |
| (2) Current.. .. | 8,956 | 11,828 | 71,792 | 89,810 |
| (3) Total .. | 9,084 | 13,913 | 77,417 | 1,05,343 |

LAND REVENUE.

| 1899-1900. | 1900-1901. | 1901-1902. | 1902-1903. | 1903-1904. |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1,05,343 | 76,191 | 1,29,866 | 2,06,058 | 1,78,098 |
| 19,56,745 | 24,06,747 | 23,82,309 | 22,11,362 | 23,52,428 |
| 20,62,088 | 24,82,938 | 25,12,175 | 24,17,420 | 25,30,526 |
| 1,29,433 | 92,228 | 1,90,977 | 1,54,255 | 1,05,615 |
| 216 | 1,369 | 1,636 | 16,638 | 5,185 |
| 1,29,649 | 93,597 | 1,92,613 | 1,70,893 | 1,10,800 |
| 1,05,127 | 74,822 | 1,28,230 | 1,89,420 | 1,72,913 |
| 18,27,312 | 23,14,519 | 21,91,332 | 20,57,107 | 22,46,813 |
| 19,32,439 | 23,89,341 | 23,19,562 | 22,46,527 | 24,19,726 |
| 80,447 | 50,938 | 73,408 | 86,977 | 1,16,373 |
| 17,76,849 | 22,08,536 | 20,40,096 | 19,30,558 | 21,24,720 |
| 18,57,296 | 22,59,474 | 21,13,504 | 20,17,535 | 22,41,093 |
| 24,680 | 23,884 | 54,822 | 1,02,442 | 56,540 |
| 50,463 | 1,05,983 | 1,51,236 | 1,26,550 | 1,22,093 |
| 75,143 | 1,29,867 | 2,06,058 | 2,28,992 | 1,78,633 |

TABLE XXIII—

| Particulars. | 1904-1905. | 1905-1906 | 1906-1907. | 1907-1908. |
|---|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Net Land Revenue— | | | | |
| (1) Arrears.. .. | 1,78,633 | 2,10,329 | 98,112 | 1,54,497 |
| (2) Current.. .. | 23,09,108 | 27,64,656 | 17,97,451 | 12,47,099 |
| (3) Total .. | 24,87,741 | 29,74,985 | 18,95,563 | 14,01,596 |
| 2. Deductions— | | | | |
| (1) Remissions .. | 1,79,692 | 1,74,301 | 1,33,000 | 90,794 |
| (2) Arrears irrecoverable written off .. | 1,761 | 1,716 | 2,357 | 917 |
| (3) Total .. | 1,81,453 | 1,76,017 | 1,35,357 | 91,711 |
| 3. Net demand— | | | | |
| (1) Arrears.. .. | 1,76,872 | 2,08,614 | 95,755 | 15,358 |
| (2) Current.. .. | 21,29,416 | 25,90,354 | 16,64,451 | 11,56,305 |
| (3) Total .. | 23,06,288 | 27,98,968 | 17,60,206 | 13,00,885 |
| 4. Collections— | | | | |
| (1) Arrears.. .. | 1,27,082 | 1,44,306 | 53,053 | 75,097 |
| (2) Current.. .. | 19,68,914 | 25,26,113 | 15,23,528 | 10,58,070 |
| (3) Total .. | 20,95,996 | 26,70,419 | 15,76,581 | 11,33,167 |
| 5. Balance— | | | | |
| (1) Arrears .. | 49,790 | 64,308 | 42,702 | 78,483 |
| (2) Current.. .. | 1,60,502 | 64,241 | 1,40,923 | 98,235 |
| (3) Total .. | 2,10,292 | 1,28,549 | 1,83,625 | 1,76,718 |

LAND REVENUE—*contd.*

| 1908-1909. | 1909-1910. | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | 1912-1913. |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1,76,790 | 2,27,121 | 1,79,154 | 1,14,943 | 94,196 |
| 14,67,761 | 14,01,032 | 14,17,162 | 11,57,933 | 16,21,315 |
| 16,44,551 | 16,28,153 | 15,96,316 | 15,72,876 | 17,15,511 |
| 1,291 | 6,009 | 2,973 | 4,533 | 52,359 |
| 69,441 | 31,687 | 41,511 | 21,907 | 5,801 |
| 70,735 | 37,696 | 44,484 | 26,440 | 58,160 |
| 1,75,496 | 2,21,112 | 1,76,181 | 1,10,410 | 88,305 |
| 13,98,320 | 13,69,345 | 13,75,651 | 14,36,026 | 15,68,956 |
| 15,73,816 | 15,90,457 | 15,51,832 | 15,46,436 | 16,57,351 |
| 96,587 | 1,27,500 | 96,614 | 45,389 | 38,086 |
| 12,50,108 | 12,83,803 | 13,40,275 | 14,06,851 | 15,19,930 |
| 13,46,695 | 14,11,303 | 14,36,829 | 14,52,240 | 15,58,016 |
| 78,009 | 93,612 | 79,567 | 65,021 | 50,309 |
| 1,48,212 | 85,542 | 35,376 | 29,175 | 49,026 |
| 2,27,121 | 1,79,154 | 1,14,943 | 94,196 | 99,335 |

TABLE XXIII—

| Particulars. | 1913-1914. | 1914-1915. | 1915-1916. | 1916-1917. |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Net Land Revenue— | | | | |
| (1) Arrears.. .. | 99,032 | 89,610 | 1,12,723 | 64,021 |
| (2) Current.. .. | 17,64,794 | 17,07,373 | 16,77,348 | 18,97,252 |
| (3) Total .. | 18,63,826 | 17,96,983 | 17,90,071 | 19,61,273 |
| 2. Deductions— | | | | |
| (1) Remissions .. | 2,62,215 | 57,687 | 27,170 | 75,943 |
| (2) Arrears irrecoverable written off .. | 18,038 | 8,231 | 2,136 | 2,998 |
| (3) Total .. | 2,80,253 | 65,918 | 29,306 | 78,941 |
| 3. Net demand— | | | | |
| (1) Arrears.. .. | 80,994 | 81,379 | 1,10,587 | 61,023 |
| (2) Current.. .. | 15,02,579 | 16,49,686 | 16,50,178 | 8,48,594 |
| (3) Total .. | 15,83,573 | 17,31,065 | 17,60,765 | 19,09,617 |
| 4. Collections— | | | | |
| (1) Arrears.. .. | 39,769 | 33,535 | 65,389 | 21,280 |
| (2) Current.. .. | 14,54,194 | 15,84,807 | 16,31,355 | 18,22,577 |
| (3) Total .. | 14,93,963 | 16,18,342 | 16,96,744 | 18,43,857 |
| 5. Balance— | | | | |
| (1) Arrears.. .. | 41,226 | 47,810 | 45,198 | 39,741 |
| (2) Current.. .. | 48,384 | 64,913 | 18,823 | 26,019 |
| (3) Total .. | 89,610 | 1,12,723 | 64,021 | 65,760 |

LAND REVENUE—*concl.*

| 1917-1918. | 1918-1919. | 1919-1920. | 1920-1921. | 1921-1922. |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 65,760 | 63,418 | 58,719 | 63,609 | 1,05,293 |
| 16,79,033 | 14,15,880 | 17,17,371 | 16,92,889 | 16,83,836 |
| 17,44,793 | 14,79,298 | 17,76,090 | 17,56,498 | 17,89,129 |
| 75,943 | 47,166 | 1,48,454 | 66,585 | 84,740 |
| 2,669 | 12,584 | 359 | 7,144 | 1,407 |
| 78,612 | 59,750 | 1,48,813 | 73,729 | 86,147 |
| 63,091 | 50,834 | 58,360 | 56,465 | 1,03,886 |
| 16,03,090 | 13,68,714 | 15,68,917 | 16,26,304 | 15,99,096 |
| 16,66,181 | 14,19,548 | 16,27,277 | 16,82,769 | 17,02,982 |
| 25,126 | 19,339 | 25,004 | 17,255 | 52,613 |
| 15,77,637 | 13,41,490 | 15,38,663 | 15,60,221 | 15,45,805 |
| 16,02,763 | 13,60,829 | 15,63,667 | 15,77,476 | 15,98,418 |
| 37,967 | 31,493 | 33,356 | 39,210 | 51,274 |
| 25,451 | 27,226 | 30,253 | 66,083 | 53,290 |
| 63,418 | 58,719 | 63,609 | 1,05,293 | 1,04,564 |

TABLE XXIV—

| Excised articles. | Receipts from | 1895-96. | 1896-97 | 1897-98. |
|---|------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| A. Imported liquors .. | 1. License fees .. | 1,990 | 2,258 | 2,260 |
| B. Country spirit and ferment- ed liquors. | 1. Still-head duty .. | 2,98,822 | 3,10,142 | 2,89,920 |
| | 2. Distillery and license fees. | 9,244 | 9,726 | 10,587 |
| | Total .. | 3,08,066 | 3,19,868 | 2,99,907 |
| C. Opium and its preparations.. | 1. Duty .. | 78,582 | 78,356 | 80,999 |
| | 2. License fees .. | ... | .... | .... |
| | 3. Gain on sale proceeds. | .... | .... | .... |
| | Total .. | 78,582 | 78,356 | 80,999 |
| D. Drugs other than opium .. | 1. Fees on permits .. | .... | .... | .... |
| | 2. License fees .. | 39,735 | 40,010 | 46,500 |
| | Total .. | 39,735 | 40,010 | 46,500 |
| E. Miscellaneous .. | 1. Abkari.. | 3,010 | 2,976 | 2,956 |
| | 2. Opium .. | 3,698 | 3,697 | 3,666 |
| | Total .. | 6,708 | 6,673 | 6,622 |
| Total, Gross Revenue .. | | 4,35,081 | 4,47,165 | 4,36,288 |

* Includes Thar

† For the whole

Note.—1902-03 financial year for 8 months and 1903-04 and

EXCISE.

| 1898-99. | 1899-1900. | 1900-01. | 1901-02. | 1902-03. | 1903-04. |
|-----------|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 2,513 | 2,730 | 2,965 | 2,688 | 1,861 | 3,143 |
| 2,85,611 | 2,85,234 | 2,75,585 | 3,00,360 | 2,03,944 | 3,14,590 |
| 10,632 | 11,767 | 11,349 | 11,670 | 9,745 | 15,065 |
| 2,96,243 | 2,97,001 | 2,86,934 | 3,12,030 | 2,13,689 | 3,29,655 |
| 37,227 | 34,707 | 33,536 | 35,115 | 20,911 | 35,177 |
| | | | | | |
| *17,011 | *11,786 | *12,908 | 14,458 | †25,576 | 8,002 |
| *54,238 | *46,493 | *46,444 | 49,573 | †46,487 | 43,179 |
| .... | .... | .... | 27,378 | 11,858 | 34,335 |
| 47,100 | 69,000 | 64,000 | 55,166 | 38,949 | 44,250 |
| 47,100 | 69,000 | 64,000 | 82,544 | 50,807 | 78,585 |
| 3,134 | 3,126 | 3,134 | 3,122 | 2 | 31 |
| 3,671 | 3,788 | 3,708 | 3,669 | 2,433 | 3,673 |
| 6,805 | 6,914 | 6,842 | 6,791 | 2,435 | 3,704 |
| 4,06,899* | 4,22,138* | 4,07,185* | 4,53,626 | †3 15,279 | 4,58,266 |

and Parkar.

of Sind.

1904-05 full financial years, the previous years being revenue years.

TABLE XXIV—

| Excised articles. | | Receipts from | 1904-05. | 1905-06. | 1906-07. |
|--|----|------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| A. Imported liquors .. | 1. | License fees .. | 3,321 | 3,105 | 3,123 |
| | 2. | Still-head duty .. | 3,43,758 | 3,46,525 | 3,52,375 |
| B. Country spirit and fermented liquors. | 2. | Distillery and license fees. | 15,152 | 15,652 | 16,683 |
| | | Total .. | 3,58,910 | 3,62,177 | 3,69,058 |
| C. Opium and its preparations.. | 1. | Duty .. | 32,875 | 32,780 | 33,655 |
| | 2. | License fees .. | .... | 19,004 | 22,366 |
| | 3. | Gain on sale proceeds. | 13,418 | 18,992 | 10,526 |
| | | Total .. | 46,293 | 70,776 | 66,547 |
| D. Drugs other than opium .. | 1. | Fees on permits .. | 47,928 | 46,044 | 60,425 |
| | 2. | License fees .. | 39,571 | 52,173 | 49,457 |
| | | Total .. | 87,499 | 98,217 | 1,09,882 |
| E. Miscellaneous .. | 1. | Abkari .. | .... | 2,988 | 84 |
| | 2. | Opium .. | 3,667 | 302 | 17 |
| | | Total .. | 3,667 | 3,290 | 101 |
| | | Total, Gross Revenue .. | 4,99,690 | 5,37,565 | 5,48,711 |

EXCISE—*contd.*

| 1907-08. | 1908-09. | 1909-10. | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 3,170 | 3,762 | 4,830 | 5,169 | 5,447 | 5,096 |
| 4,03,289 | 3,92,662 | 3,90,214 | 4,32,607 | 4,74,320 | 3,44,125 |
| 16,605 | 16,053 | 17,039 | 29,410 | 54,232 | 48,831 |
| 4,19,964 | 4,08,715 | 4,07,253 | 4,62,017 | 5,28,552 | 3,92,956 |
| 36,278 | 35,043 | 34,478 | 34,179 | 36,566 | 29,850 |
| 18,963 | 18,353 | 18,750 | 18,921 | 18,467 | 13,599 |
| 10,711 | 14,102 | 19,598 | 20,678 | 21,653 | 56,237 |
| 65,952 | 67,498 | 72,826 | 73,778 | 76,686 | 99,686 |
| 77,113 | 67,050 | 73,705 | 78,312 | 1,07,475 | 91,394 |
| 45,871 | 50,838 | 56,549 | 65,416 | 65,448 | 49,642 |
| 1,22,984 | 1,17,888 | 1,30,254 | 1,43,728 | 1,72,923 | 1,41,036 |
| 3 | .... | .... | .... | 5 | .... |
| 22 | 33 | 23 | 11 | 104 | 13 |
| 25 | 33 | 23 | 11 | 109 | 13 |
| 6,12,115 | 5,97,893 | 6,15,186 | 6,84,703 | 7,83,717 | 6,38,787 |

TABLE XXIV—

| Excised articles. | | Receipts from | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. |
|--|----|---------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| A. Imported liquors .. | .. | 1. License fees .. | 5,761 | 6,947 | 7,370 |
| B. Country spirit and fermented liquors. | { | 1. Still-head duty .. | 3,46,416 | 3,09,412 | 3,31,221 |
| | | 2. Distillery and license fees. | 59,232 | 58,953 | 61,326 |
| | | Total .. | 4,05,648 | 3,68,365 | 3,92,547 |
| C. Opium and its preparations.. | { | 1. Duty .. | 24,070 | 22,830 | 22,470 |
| | | 2. License fees .. | 13,310 | 16,704 | 16,047 |
| | | 3. Gain on sale proceeds. | 41,337 | 49,085 | 48,160 |
| | | Total .. | 78,717 | 88,619 | 86,677 |
| D. Drugs other than opium .. | { | 1. Fees on permits .. | 76,878 | 85,717 | 61,443 |
| | | 2. License fees .. | 59,130 | 52,324 | 57,160 |
| | | Total .. | 1,36,008 | 1,38,041 | 1,18,603 |
| E. Miscellaneous .. | { | 1. Abkari .. | 5,207 | 12,162 | 4,758 |
| | | 2. Opium .. | 21 | 16 | 10 |
| | | Total .. | 5,228 | 12,178 | 4,768 |
| | | Total, Gross Revenue .. | 6,31,362 | 6,14,150 | 6,09,165 |

EXCISE—concl'd.

| 1916-17. | 1917-18. | 1918-19. | 1919-20. | 1920-21. | 1921-22. |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 7,175 | 7,725 | 8,082 | 20,193 | 17,865 | 19,315 |
| 30,851 | 3,13,615 | 3,56,631 | 4,04,291 | 4,20,074 | 3,31,157 |
| 81,978 | 1,04,996 | 1,16,494 | 1,62,127 | 2,17,362 | 1,35,907 |
| 3,97,654 | 4,26,336 | 4,81,207 | 5,86,611 | 6,55,301 | 4,86,379 |
| 20,780 | 21,516 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 15,710 | 14,860 | 39,427 | 69,556 | 48,427 | 45,021 |
| 49,872 | 46,944 | 54,112 | 40,128 | 44,952 | 58,297 |
| 86,362 | 83,320 | 93,539 | 1,09,684 | 93,379 | 1,03,318 |
| 23,264 | 17,773 | 67,166 | 70,593 | 69,322 | 90,610 |
| 26,777 | 27,838 | 60,034 | 73,110 | 66,924 | 73,252 |
| 50,041 | 45,611 | 1,27,200 | 1,43,703 | 1,36,246 | 1,63,862 |
| 4,351 | 2,733 | 298 | 37 | 828 | 323 |
| | | | | | .. |
| 4,351 | 2,733 | 298 | 37 | 828 | 323 |
| 5,38,408 | 5,58,000 | 7,02,244 | 8,40,035 | 8,85,754 | 7,53,882 |

TABLE XXV—

| Sale proceeds. | 1895-96. | 1896-97. | 1897-98. | 1898-99. | 1899-1900. | 1900-01. |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|----------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Judicial stamps .. | 1,09,867 | 1,16,578 | 1,19,215 | 1,29,318 | 1,41,040 | 1,35,768 |
| 2. Non-judicial stamps .. | 68,315 | 65,452 | 61,148 | 64,355 | 64,124 | 74,022 |
| (1) Foreign bill and notarial stamps. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 5 | .. |
| (2) Adhesive revenue stamps. | 7,481 | 7,002 | 7,163 | 7,586 | 6,754 | 7,334 |
| (3) Bills of exchange or hundis. | 892 | 931 | 708 | 771 | 614 | 854 |
| (4) Impressed stamps and lables. | 59,917 | 56,884 | 53,262 | 55,954 | 56,726 | 65,834 |
| (5) Share transfer and one anna impressed stamps. | 25 | 35 | 13 | 44 | 25 | .. |
| Total .. | 1,78,182 | 1,82,030 | 1,80,363 | 1,93,703 | 2,05,164 | 2,09,790 |

| Sale proceeds. | 1909-10. | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Judicial stamps .. | 1,18,305 | 1,19,717 | 1,15,089 | 1,07,538 | 88,603 | 76,991 |
| 2. Non-judicial stamps .. | 67,914 | 70,436 | 81,602 | 1,00,420 | 70,745 | 52,375 |
| (1) Foreign bill and notarial stamps. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| (2) Adhesive revenue stamps. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| (3) Bills of exchange or hundis. | 804 | 836 | 978 | 1,354 | 1,417 | 743 |
| (4) Impressed stamps and lables. | 66,985 | 69,600 | 80,249 | 98,753 | 69,240 | 51,439 |
| (5) Share transfer and one anna impressed stamps. | 125 | .. | 375 | 313 | 88 | 193 |
| Total .. | 1,86,219 | 1,90,153 | 1,96,691 | 2,07,958 | 1,59,348 | 1,29,366 |

STAMPS.

| 1901-02. | 1902-03. | 1903-04. | 1904-05. | 1905-06. | 1906-07. | 1907-08. | 1908-09. |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1,19,259 | 1,33,473 | 1,28,900 | 1,18,255 | 1,17,956 | 1,19,834 | 1,09,052 | 1,14,139 |
| 52,710 | 60,563 | 58,178 | 62,103 | 66,915 | 61,200 | 65,615 | 61,083 |
| .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6,600 | 6,522 | 7,089 | 7,140 | 4,557 | .. | .. | .. |
| 775 | 628 | 777 | 606 | 618 | 667 | 728 | 788 |
| 45,335 | 53,412 | 50,311 | 54,357 | 61,737 | 60,608 | 61,799 | 63,295 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 | 88 | .. |
| 1,71,969 | 1,94,036 | 1,87,078 | 1,80,358 | 1,84,871 | 1,81,134 | 1,74,667 | 1,78,222 |

| 1915-16. | 1916-17. | 1917-18. | 1918-19. | 1919-20. | 1920-21. | 1921-22. |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1,02,062 | 1,27,282 | 1,12,950 | 1,29,076 | 1,38,843 | 1,44,807 | 1,44,537 |
| 62,720 | 88,082 | 75,306 | 1,06,613 | 1,34,246 | 1,35,856 | 1,52,617 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1,088 | 1,143 | 928 | 877 | 986 | 1,101 | 1,605 |
| 61,632 | 86,939 | 74,378 | 1,05,736 | 1,33,200 | 1,34,319 | 1,50,861 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 47 | 148 |
| 1,64,782 | 3,03,446 | 2,63,562 | 3,42,302 | 4,07,335 | 4,16,520 | 4,49,771 |

TABLE XXVI-A—INCOME-TAX.

| Year. | Part I—Salaries. | | Part II—Companies. | | Part III—Securities. | |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| | Assessee. | Net collections. | Assessee. | Net collections. | Assessee. | Net collections. |
| | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| 1895-96 | .. | 143 | 2,277 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1896-97 | .. | 119 | 2,083 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1897-98 | .. | 97 | 1,700 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1898-99 | .. | 118 | 1,940 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1899-1900 | .. | 93 | 1,721 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1900-01 | .. | 86 | 1,638 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1901-02 | .. | 73 | 1,363 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1902-08 | .. | 82 | 1,514 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1903-04 | .. | 28 | 851 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1904-05 | .. | 28 | 902 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1905-06 | .. | 23 | 679 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1906-07 | .. | 23 | 727 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1907-08 | .. | 19 | 742 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1908-09 | .. | 31 | 1,241 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1909-10 | .. | 32 | 1,270 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1910-11 | .. | 38 | 1,511 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1911-12 | .. | 46 | 1,734 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1912-13 | .. | 49 | 1,590 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1913-14 | .. | 51 | 1,963 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1914-15 | .. | 37 | 1,911 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1915-16 | .. | 40 | 1,937 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1916-17* | .. | 41 | 1,756 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1917-18* | .. | 53 | 2,018 | 2 | 911 | .. |
| 1918-19 | .. | 73 | 2,354 | 2 | 1,001 | .. |
| 1919-20 | .. | 119 | 7,570 | 1 | 338 | .. |
| 1920-21 | .. | 57 | 1,554 | 1 | 875 | .. |
| 1921-22 | .. | 66 | 1,481 | 1 | 769 | .. |

Note.—These figures are exclusive of collections on salary, pensions, etc., and interest on securities directly recovered for the district by the Accountant General in Bombay.

*These years exclude figures for Tando Bago taluka which are not available.

TABLE XXVI-A—INCOME-TAX—*contd.*

| Year. | | | | Part IV—Other sources. | | Total. | |
|-----------|----|----|----|------------------------|------------------|-----------|------------------|
| | | | | Assessees. | Net collections. | Assessees | Net collections. |
| | | | | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| 1895-96 | .. | .. | .. | 3,529 | 71,708 | 3,672 | 73,985 |
| 1896-97 | .. | .. | .. | 3,656 | 74,236 | 3,775 | 76,319 |
| 1897-98 | .. | .. | .. | 3,644 | 74,655 | 3,741 | 76,355 |
| 1898-99 | .. | .. | .. | 3,740 | 75,789 | 3,858 | 77,729 |
| 1899-1900 | .. | .. | .. | 3,015 | 79,478 | 4,008 | 81,199 |
| 1900-01 | .. | .. | .. | 3,930 | 85,690 | 4,016 | 87,329 |
| 1901-02 | .. | .. | .. | 3,872 | 87,392 | 3,945 | 88,755 |
| 1902-03 | .. | .. | .. | 4,021 | 92,401 | 4,103 | 93,915 |
| 1903-04 | .. | .. | .. | 1,592 | 64,017 | 1,620 | 64,868 |
| 1904-05 | .. | .. | .. | 1,431 | 58,868 | 1,459 | 59,770 |
| 1905-06 | .. | .. | .. | 1,419 | 59,439 | 1,442 | 60,118 |
| 1906-07 | .. | .. | .. | 1,435 | 62,135 | 1,458 | 62,862 |
| 1907-08 | .. | .. | .. | 1,407 | 62,238 | 1,426 | 62,980 |
| 1908-09 | .. | .. | .. | 1,362 | 60,824 | 1,393 | 62,065 |
| 1909-10 | .. | .. | .. | 1,342 | 56,474 | 1,374 | 57,744 |
| 1910-11 | .. | .. | .. | 1,394 | 59,450 | 1,432 | 60,961 |
| 1911-12 | .. | .. | .. | 1,62 | 63,038 | 1,508 | 64,772 |
| 1912-13 | .. | .. | .. | 983 | 45,240 | 1,032 | 46,830 |
| 1913-14 | .. | .. | .. | 887 | 38,471 | 938 | 40,434 |
| 1914-15 | .. | .. | .. | 661 | 29,546 | 698 | 31,457 |
| 1915-16 | .. | .. | .. | 1,112 | 50,199 | 1,152 | 52,186 |
| 1916-17* | .. | .. | .. | 1,499 | 34,438 | 1,540 | 36,194 |
| 1917-18* | .. | .. | .. | 1,614 | 1,13,629 | 1,669 | 1,16,558† |
| 1918-19 | .. | .. | .. | 1,613 | 2,10,996 | 1,688 | 2,14,351† |
| 1919-20 | .. | .. | .. | 1,251 | 3,08,106 | 1,371 | 3,16,014† |
| 1920-21 | .. | .. | .. | 965 | 2,62,894 | 1,023 | 2,65,323† |
| 1921-22 | .. | .. | .. | 898 | 2,18,650 | 965 | 2,20,900† |

Note.—These figures are exclusive of collections on salary, pensions, etc., and interest on securities directly recovered for the district by the Accountant General in Bombay.

*These years exclude figures for Tando Bago taluka which are not available.

†Includes super tax and excess profits duty.

TABLE XXVI-B—INCOME-TAX : CLASSIFICATION OF INCOMES UNDER PART IV.

| Year. | Incomes of Rs. 300— 1,000. | | Incomes of Rs. 1,000 —1,500. | | Incomes of Rs. 1,500— 2,000. | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Assessees. | Net collections. | Assessees. | Net collections. | Assessees. | Net collections. |
| | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| 1895-96 } | | | Details not available. | | | |
| 1896-97 } | | | | | | |
| 1897-98 | 2,450 | 28,335 | 703 | 16,056 | 250 | 9,492 |
| 1898-99 | 2,532 | 29,153 | 717 | 16,546 | 251 | 9,599 |
| 1899-1900 | 2,628 | 30,014 | 763 | 17,362 | 264 | 10,025 |
| 1900-01 | 2,551 | 29,038 | 762 | 17,415 | 297 | 11,153 |
| 1901-02 | 2,417 | 27,475 | 794 | 17,653 | 315 | 11,768 |
| 1902-03 | 2,552 | 29,365 | 764 | 17,368 | 369 | 14,132 |
| 1903-04 .. .. | .. | .... | 890 | 19,999 | 377 | 14,274 |
| 1904-05 .. .. | .. | .... | 820 | 18,392 | 299 | 11,459 |
| 1905-06 .. .. | .. | .... |  |  |  |  |
| 1906-07 .. .. | .. | .... | Details not available. | | | |
| 1907-08 .. .. | .. | .... |  |  |  |  |
| 1908-09 .. .. | .. | .... | 715 | 16,312 | 319 | 12,015 |
| 1909-10 .. .. | .. | .... | 711 | 16,060 | 321 | 12,173 |
| 1910-11 .. .. | .. | .... | 726 | 16,456 | 340 | 12,817 |
| 1911-12 .. .. | .. | .... | 798 | 17,976 | 327 | 12,390 |
| 1912-13 .. .. | .. | .... | 525 | 11,868 | 216 | 8,280 |
| 1913-14 .. .. | .. | .... | 473 | 10,716 | 195 | 7,413 |
| 1914-15 .. .. | .. | .... | 350 | 7,919 | 141 | 5,419 |
| 1915-16 .. .. | .. | .... | 600 | 13,496 | 231 | 8,813 |
| 1916-17 .. .. | .. | .... | 703 | 9,435 | 306 | 9,657 |
| 1917-18* .. .. | .. | .... | 653 | 16,632 | 304 | 13,552 |
| 1918-19* .. .. | .. | .... | 586 | 15,797 | 390 | 15,644 |
| 1919-20 .. .. | .. | .... | 129 | 5,132 | 23 | 1,137 |
| 1920-21 .. .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | 1 | 52 |
| 1921-22 .. .. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | .. |

*These years exclude figures for Tando Bago taluka which are not available.

TABLE XXVI-B—INCOME-TAX : CLASSIFICATION OF
INCOMES UNDER PART IV—*contd.*

| Year. | Incomes exceeding Rs. 2,000. | | Total. | |
|-----------|---------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| | Assessee. | Net collections. | Assessee. | Net collections. |
| | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| 1895-96 | Details not available. | | 3,529 | 71,708 |
| 1896-97 | | | 3,656 | 74,236 |
| 1897-98 | | | 3,644 | 74,655 |
| 1898-99 | 241 | 20,772 | 3,740 | 75,789 |
| 1899-1900 | 240 | 20,491 | 3,915 | 79,478 |
| 1900-01 | 260 | 22,077 | 3,930 | 85,890 |
| 1901-02 | 320 | 20,084 | 3,872 | 87,392 |
| 1902-03 | 346 | 30,496 | 4,021 | 92,401 |
| 1903-04 | 336 | 31,556 | 1,592 | 64,017 |
| 1904-05 | 325 | 29,744 | 1,431 | 58,808 |
| 1905-06 | 312 | 29,017 | 1,419 | 59,439 |
| 1906-07 | Details not available. | | 1,435 | 62,135 |
| 1907-08 | | | 1,407 | 62,238 |
| 1908-09 | | | 1,362 | 60,824 |
| 1909-10 | 328 | 32,497 | 1,342 | 56,474 |
| 1910-11 | 310 | 28,241 | 1,394 | 59,450 |
| 1911-12 | 328 | 30,177 | 1,462 | 63,038 |
| 1912-13 | 337 | 32,672 | 983 | 45,240 |
| 1913-14 | 242 | 25,092 | 887 | 38,471 |
| 1914-15 | 219 | 20,342 | 661 | 29,546 |
| 1915-16 | 170 | 16,208 | 1,112 | 50,199 |
| 1916-17 | 281 | 27,890 | 1,499 | 34,438 |
| 1917-18* | 490 | 15,346 | 1,614 | 1,13,629† |
| 1918-19* | 657 | 83,445 | 1,613 | 2,10,996† |
| 1919-20 | 637 | 1,79,556 | 1,251 | 3,08,106† |
| 1920-21 | 1,099 | 3,01,837 | 965 | 2,62,894† |
| 1921-22 | 964 | 2,62,842 | 898 | 2,18,650† |
| | 898 | 2,18,650 | | |

*These years exclude figures for Tando Bago taluka which are not available.

†Includes super tax and excess profits duty.

TABLE XXVII-A—DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD

| Particulars. | 1895-96. | 1896-97. | 1897-98. | 1898-99. |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| <i>I.—Receipts.</i> | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Provincial rates | 1,31,573 | 1,24,063 | 1,11,475 | 1,39,484 |
| Education | 2,209 | 5,444 | 5,001 | 3,906 |
| Medical | 8,600 | 296 | 125 | 155 |
| Scientific and other minor departments. | 8,578 | 6,849 | 6,227 | 5,795 |
| Civil works | 19,146 | 21,549 | 9,899 | 12,613 |
| Contributions | 86,550 | 92,961 | 82,234 | 79,802 |
| Pounds | 8,025 | 6,752 | 4,121 | 3,384 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,532 | 2,026 | 1,579 | 1,469 |
| Total .. | 2,67,263 | 2,59,940 | 2,20,661 | 2,46,608 |
| <i>II.—Expenditure.</i> | | | | |
| Administration | 5,498 | 6,667 | 7,293 | 7,172 |
| Education | 81,656 | 82,688 | 83,820 | 81,724 |
| Medical | 22,287 | 18,903 | 31,564 | 22,301 |
| Scientific and other minor departments. | 22,693 | 26,309 | 25,885 | 24,394 |
| Civil works | 1,10,613 | 91,356 | 1,11,785 | 1,15,379 |
| Contributions .. .. | .... | 1,783 | 1,779 | 14,154 |
| Miscellaneous | 7,132 | 975 | 1,930 | 846 |
| Total .. | 2,49,879 | 2,28,681 | 2,64,056 | 2,65,970 |

Note.—The figures for the years 1895-96 to 1904-05 include those of the talukas transferred to the

(RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE).

| 1899-1900. | 1900-1901. | 1901-02. | 1902-03. | 1903-04. |
|------------|------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1,22,658 | 1,27,620 | 1,47,029 | 1,48,370 | 1,41,147 |
| 7,249 | 4,878 | 5,678 | 5,591 | 5,048 |
| 153 | 304 | 4,123 | 776 | 511 |
| 5,940 | 5,381 | 7,456 | 6,631 | 10,835 |
| 9,296 | 15,594 | 23,173 | 9,029 | 6,757 |
| 82,794 | 79,775 | 81,590 | 94,997 | 76,580 |
| 2,988 | 1,680 | 821 | 2,799 | 4,036 |
| 1,403 | 960 | 1,506 | 1,491 | 966 |
| 2,32,481 | 2,36,192 | 2,71,376 | 2,69,684 | 2,45,880 |
| 7,316 | 7,863 | 8,248 | 8,420 | 8,626 |
| 78,813 | 79,256 | 77,377 | 78,070 | 80,534 |
| 21,513 | 21,335 | 21,774 | 23,287 | 23,565 |
| 20,952 | 19,288 | 19,255 | 20,829 | 19,762 |
| 94,814 | 76,126 | 1,21,697 | 1,09,099 | 1,28,961 |
| 21,237 | 5,382 | 11,635 | 11,165 | 12,138 |
| 1,674 | 1,231 | 9,693 | 795 | 13,845 |
| 2,46,319 | 2,10,481 | 2,69,679 | 2,51,665 | 2,87,431 |

Nawabshah and Thur and Parkar districts and will therefore not tally with table XXVII-B.

TABLE XXVII-A—DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD

| Particulars. | 1904-05. | 1905-06. | 1906-07. | 1907-08. |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| <i>I.—Receipts.</i> | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Provincial rates | 1,52,106 | 1,55,884 | 1,38,176 | 1,39,701 |
| Education | 4,777 | 5,177 | 5,920 | 5,178 |
| Medical | 162 | 904 | 874 | 1,091 |
| Scientific and other minor departments. .. | 7,370 | 6,358 | 12,985 | 11,801 |
| Civil works | 10,264 | 13,319 | 13,467 | 23,331 |
| Contributions | 83,288 | 19,490 | 1,20,289 | 1,51,742 |
| Pounds | 3,203 | 1,854 | 1,080 | —233 |
| Miscellaneous | 778 | 615 | 63 | 484 |
| Total .. | 2,61,948 | 3,03,601 | 2,92,854 | 3,33,095 |
| <i>II.—Expenditure.</i> | | | | |
| Administration | 7,862 | 7,711 | 7,979 | 9,936 |
| Education | 85,939 | 91,800 | 99,108 | 1,05,568 |
| Medical | 20,883 | 19,649 | 20,793 | 22,420 |
| Scientific and other minor departments. .. | 19,389 | 21,133 | 25,335 | 28,854 |
| Civil works | 89,471 | 79,509 | 93,718 | 1,87,613 |
| Contributions | 11,270 | 8,954 | 3,105 | 4,077 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,059 | 860 | 2,163 | 1,454 |
| Pounds .. .. | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Total .. | 2,35,873 | 2,29,616 | 2,52,201 | 3,59,922 |

(RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE)—*contd.*

| 1908-09. | 1909-10. | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1,03,965 | 1,19,441 | 1,40,790 | 1,49,563 | 1,30,474 |
| 8,198 | 8,878 | 88,096 | 89,716 | 93,461 |
| 844 | 781 | 2,749 | 1,087 | 1,639 |
| 13,294 | 5,297 | 7,945 | 9,666 | 8,148 |
| 14,026 | 11,325 | 55,483 | 57,695 | 58,955 |
| 1,32,021 | 1,62,843 | 4,38,447 | 47,066 | 44,301 |
| —730 | —702 | —1,046 | —3,070 | —1,778 |
| 1,878 | 426 | 74 | 506 | 247 |
| 2,73,496 | 3,08,289 | 3,37,933 | 3,52,229 | 3,35,447 |
| 7,903 | 8,470 | 7,735 | 8,079 | 10,853 |
| 1,04,405 | 1,13,136 | 1,21,168 | 1,25,509 | 1,41,132 |
| 24,236 | 26,197 | 34,312 | 28,876 | 39,827 |
| 22,087 | 15,908 | 17,490 | 19,053 | 16,184 |
| 1,61,586 | 1,40,119 | 1,26,319 | 1,31,546 | 1,35,207 |
| 4,183 | 8,988 | 320 | .... | .... |
| 5,244 | 1,373 | 3,650 | 1,975 | 1,694 |
| | | | | |
| 3,29,643 | 3,14,193 | 3,10,994 | 3,15,038 | 3,44,847 |

TABLE XXVII-A—DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD

| Particulars. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| <i>I.—Receipts.</i> | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Provincial rates | 1,14,273 | 1,08,935 | 1,20,818 | 1,67,852 |
| Education | 33,130 | 35,634 | 33,533 | 61,365 |
| Medical | 981 | 761 | 848 | 98 |
| Scientific and other minor departments. | 8,879 | 6,470 | 6,935 | 6,152 |
| Civil works | 9,161 | 8,827 | 7,302 | 34,530 |
| Contributions | 29,828 | 25,269 | 28,202 | .... |
| Pounds | -2,947 | -1,525 | 921 | .... |
| Miscellaneous | 39,802 | 29,475 | 49,683 | 1,424 |
| Total .. | 2,33,107 | 2,13,846 | 2,48,242 | 2,71,421 |
| <i>II.—Expenditure.</i> | | | | |
| Administration | 6,737 | 764 | 1,349 | 1,012 |
| Education | 50,564 | 59,223 | 60,400 | 57,035 |
| Medical | 24,874 | 20,648 | 22,176 | 22,657 |
| Scientific and other minor departments. | 17,136 | 15,199 | 13,886 | 13,184 |
| Civil works | 92,790 | 1,31,337 | 1,36,432 | 1,17,446 |
| Contributions | 1,498 | 500 | .... | .... |
| Miscellaneous | 2,323 | 1,584 | 2,687 | 1,903 |
| Pounds .. .. | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Total .. | 1,95,922 | 2,29,255 | 2,36,930 | 2,13,237 |

(RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE)—*concl.*

| 1917-18. | 1918-19. | 1919-20. | 1920-21. | 1921-22. |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1,63,360 | 1,51,946 | 1,52,791 | 1,08,153 | 1,97,114 |
| 40,174 | 66,777 | 67,594 | 68,837 | 1,01,290 |
| 787 | 1,616 | 4,265 | 1,616 | 1,242 |
| 7,221 | 7,819 | 7,722 | 6,760 | 7,099 |
| 34,172 | 35,446 | 60,801 | 72,763 | 69,167 |
| | | | | |
| 330 | 4,376 | 12 | 5,584 | 10,875 |
| 1,526 | 206 | 94 | 4 | 220 |
| 2,47,570 | 2,68,186 | 2,93,279 | 2,63,717 | 3,87,007 |
| 844 | 1,307 | 13,000 | 26,232 | 30,107 |
| 62,122 | 80,437 | 92,272 | 1,29,103 | 1,54,120 |
| 28,034 | 28,337 | 37,188 | 40,549 | 40,415 |
| 15,569 | 15,638 | 16,990 | 16,861 | 19,764 |
| 1,22,746 | 1,22,912 | 1,06,602 | 1,45,833 | 1,29,150 |
| | | | | |
| 9,955 | 4,703 | 2,487 | .... | 1,935 |
| .... | .... | .... | 3,910 | 7,528 |
| 2,39,270 | 2,53,331 | 2,68,539 | 3,62,488 | 3,83,019 |

TABLE XXVII-B—REVENUE AND

| Name of board. | | 1895-1896. | 1896-1897. | 1897-1898. | 1898-1899. |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| <i>Revenue.</i> | | | | | |
| District Local Board | .. | 1,72,725 | 1,71,339 | 1,50,126 | 1,55,218 |
| Taluka Local Board, Hala | .. | 8,924 | 7,370 | 5,548 | 6,724 |
| Do. | Do. T a n d o Allahyar. | 7,066 | 5,475 | 3,975 | 6,687 |
| Do. | do. Hy d e r- abad .. | 6,749 | 5,795 | 6,565 | 7,501 |
| Do. | do. Guni .. | 8,372 | 8,780 | 5,840 | 7,871 |
| Do. | do. Dero Mohbat . | 4,728 | 3,751 | 3,153 | 4,115 |
| Do. | do. T a n d o Bago .. | 6,533 | 9,582 | 5,303 | 8,519 |
| Do. | do. Badin .. | 8,707 | 11,003 | 7,988 | 10,235 |
| Total | .. | 2,23,804 | 2,23,095 | 1,88,498 | 2,06,870 |
| <i>Expenditure.</i> | | | | | |
| District Local Board | .. | 1,71,283 | 1,58,563 | 1,68,902 | 1,72,690 |
| Taluka Local Board, Hala | .. | 6,609 | 3,024 | 7,734 | 10,759 |
| Do. | do. T a n d o Allahyar. | 4,606 | 2,214 | 5,098 | 4,795 |
| Do. | do. Hy d e r- abad .. | 5,702 | 6,842 | 6,564 | 6,065 |
| Do. | do. Guni .. | 4,620 | 11,300 | 6,763 | 7,851 |
| Do. | do. Dero Mohbat . | 3,949 | 3,684 | 3,215 | 4,287 |
| Do. | do. T a n d o Bago .. | 5,752 | 5,185 | 5,617 | 10,792 |
| Do. | do. Badin .. | 11,880 | 14,076 | 8,043 | 10,827 |
| Total | .. | 2,14,401 | 2,05,578 | 2,11,996 | 2,28,066 |

EXPENDITURE OF EACH LOCAL BOARD.

| 1899-1900. | 1900-1901. | 1901-1902. | 1902-1903. | 1903-1904. |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1,78,498 | 1,68,230 | 1,88,340 | 1,94,337 | 1,89,539 |
| 4,081 | 5,937 | 6,359 | 6,442 | 4,196 |
| 1,281 | 3,521 | 6,027 | 4,633 | 3,631 |
| 3,524 | 4,773 | 5,573 | 5,777 | 3,217 |
| 4,574 | 8,036 | 7,063 | 5,006 | 4,381 |
| 3,203 | 3,427 | 5,361 | 8,042 | 6,474 |
| 5,227 | 5,280 | 7,884 | 6,935 | 4,477 |
| 6,750 | 7,002 | 8,103 | 8,239 | 5,730 |
| 2,07,438 | 2,06,206 | 2,34,710 | 2,39,411 | 2,21,675 |
| 1,85,803 | 1,50,013 | 1,94,142 | 1,79,366 | 2,12,868 |
| 4,075 | 4,157 | 5,585 | 6,852 | 6,595 |
| 6,752 | 3,568 | 5,488 | 4,592 | 3,686 |
| 3,171 | 6,563 | 5,573 | 3,870 | 5,299 |
| 4,431 | 4,755 | 7,436 | 6,747 | 6,126 |
| 3,194 | 3,595 | 3,484 | 5,066 | 7,936 |
| 3,936 | 5,131 | 7,701 | 7,274 | 6,841 |
| 6,292 | 7,311 | 7,439 | 7,775 | 8,596 |
| 2,17,654 | 1,85,093 | 2,36,848 | 2,21,542 | 2,57,947 |

TABLE XXVII-B—REVENUE AND

| Name of board. | 1904-1905. | 1905-1906. | 1906-1907. | 1907-1908. |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| <i>Revenue.</i> | | | | |
| District Local Board .. | 1,70,017 | 2,60,145 | 2,53,357 | 2,67,260 |
| Taluka Local Board, Hala .. | 7,493 | 8,117 | 8,083 | 10,681 |
| Do. Do. T a n d o Allahyar. | 4,605 | 6,380 | 4,456 | 4,655 |
| Do. do. Hy d e r- abad .. | 6,183 | 7,459 | 10,635 | 16,285 |
| Do. do. Gunl .. | 9,444 | 6,121 | 6,144 | 11,538 |
| Do. do. D e r o Mohbat .. | 6,132 | 4,954 | 3,097 | 8,444 |
| Do. do. T a n d o Bago .. | 9,967 | 1,657 | 3,546 | 7,687 |
| Do. do. Badin .. | 8,823 | 8,768 | 3,236 | 6,550 |
| Total .. | 2,22,664 | 3,03,601 | 2,92,854 | 3,33,095 |
| <i>Expenditure.</i> | | | | |
| District Local Board .. | 1,63,631 | 7,85,495 | 2,14,953 | 3,07,292 |
| Taluka Local Board, Hala .. | 6,500 | 8,732 | 5,901 | 8,899 |
| Do. do. T a n d o Allahyar. | 4,885 | 7,495 | 4,097 | 3,469 |
| Do. do. Hy d e r- abad .. | 5,105 | 7,147 | 7,250 | 11,777 |
| Do. do. Gunl .. | 7,026 | 7,119 | 5,453 | 8,377 |
| Do. do. D e r o Mohbat .. | 7,716 | 3,151 | 5,256 | 6,103 |
| Do. do. T a n d o Bago .. | 6,599 | 4,010 | 4,796 | 7,472 |
| Do. do. Badin .. | 7,359 | 6,467 | 4,495 | 6,533 |
| Total .. | 2,08,821 | 2,29,616 | 2,52,201 | 3,59,922 |

EXPENDITURE OF EACH LOCAL BOARD—*contd.*

| 1908-1909. | 1909-1910. | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | 1912-1913. |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 2,04,182 | 2,27,019 | 2,49,736 | 2,65,256 | 2,55,434 |
| 13,328 | 12,679 | 12,338 | 14,421 | 12,068 |
| 6,767 | 9,861 | 8,852 | 9,237 | 7,763 |
| 12,351 | 14,466 | 22,202 | 18,608 | 17,220 |
| 13,622 | 12,465 | 11,970 | 10,468 | 8,415 |
| 6,494 | 5,956 | 6,402 | 7,588 | 5,849 |
| 9,500 | 10,830 | 10,978 | 11,484 | 11,490 |
| 7,252 | 15,013 | 15,460 | 15,167 | 17,199 |
| 2,73,496 | 3,03,289 | 3,37,938 | 3,52,229 | 3,35,447 |
| 2,44,611 | 2,43,195 | 2,33,770 | 2,26,070 | 2,73,455 |
| 14,716 | 12,115 | 13,276 | 12,963 | 15,741 |
| 7,899 | 9,158 | 8,429 | 7,795 | 8,636 |
| 19,359 | 15,726 | 16,400 | 20,054 | 7,148 |
| 17,516 | 12,121 | 0,124 | 12,572 | 8,323 |
| 6,685 | 6,159 | 2,571 | 10,538 | 7,410 |
| 10,131 | 0,676 | 10,167 | 9,913 | 8,988 |
| 8,726 | 6,043 | 17,251 | 15,133 | 15,146 |
| 3,29,643 | 3,14,193 | 3,10,594 | 3,15,038 | 3,44,847 |

TABLE XXVII-B—REVENUE AND

| Name of board. | 1913-1914. | 1914-1915. | 1915-1916. | 1916-1917. |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| <i>Revenue.</i> | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| District Local Board .. | 1,63,011 | 1,33,243 | 1,67,994 | 1,77,696 |
| Taluka Local Board, Hala .. | 10,491 | 13,075 | 10,545 | 9,035 |
| Do. do. T a n d o Allahyar. | 7,495 | 9,495 | 4,765 | 5,327 |
| Do. do. Hyd e r - abad .. | 11,656 | 12,258 | 21,687 | 14,836 |
| Do. do. Gunl .. | 14,898 | 11,312 | 9,456 | 16,819 |
| Do. do. Dero Mobbat. | 2,960 | 8,784 | 5,154 | 15,373 |
| Do. do. T a n d o Bago .. | 10,185 | 13,486 | 11,029 | 13,672 |
| Do. do. Badin .. | 12,411 | 12,193 | 17,612 | 18,643 |
| Total .. | 2,33,107 | 2,13,846 | 2,48,242 | 2,71,421 |
| <i>Expenditure.</i> | | | | |
| District Local Board .. | 1,21,866 | 1,53,942 | 1,55,219 | 1,31,385 |
| Taluka Local Board, Hala .. | 10,660 | 12,358 | 10,826 | 9,556 |
| Do. do. T a n d o Allahyar. | 7,976 | 8,941 | 6,622 | 5,447 |
| Do. do. Hyd e r - abad .. | 16,287 | 14,738 | 14,669 | 13,941 |
| Do. do. Gunl .. | 13,923 | 9,258 | 13,230 | 12,494 |
| Do. do. Dero Mobbat. | 5,280 | 7,636 | 5,303 | 11,277 |
| Do. do. T a n d o Bago .. | 9,836 | 9,243 | 13,186 | 12,934 |
| Do. do. Badin .. | 10,094 | 13,139 | 17,575 | 16,203 |
| Total .. | 1,95,922 | 2,29,255 | 2,36,930 | 2,13,237 |

EXPENDITURE OF EACH LOCAL BOARD—*concl'd.*

| 1917-1918. | 1918-1919. | 1919-1920. | 1920-1921. | 1921-1922. |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1,69,302 | 1,94,677 | 2,29,563 | 2,00,767 | 2,90,606 |
| 10,228 | 10,849 | 8,390 | 13,387 | 12,017 |
| 5,229 | 4,584 | 5,089 | 7,599 | 5,243 |
| 17,556 | 14,291 | 13,007 | 13,870 | 17,318 |
| 13,552 | 11,921 | 10,508 | 6,615 | 18,412 |
| 6,466 | 4,953 | 3,890 | 4,369 | 7,439 |
| 10,514 | 10,584 | 8,779 | 6,742 | 13,614 |
| 14,723 | 16,327 | 14,053 | 10,368 | 22,358 |
| 2,47,570 | 2,68,186 | 2,93,279 | 2,63,717 | 3,87,007 |
| 1,66,753 | 1,83,091 | 1,92,616 | 2,78,504 | 3,04,531 |
| 10,071 | 9,251 | 9,654 | 12,440 | 11,741 |
| 5,225 | 2,593 | 7,003 | 7,683 | 4,673 |
| 21,903 | 19,878 | 18,812 | 13,943 | 15,440 |
| 8,836 | 13,713 | 11,412 | 14,692 | 18,525 |
| 6,362 | 4,199 | 9,032 | 7,734 | 6,556 |
| 11,706 | 5,747 | 13,607 | 14,801 | 13,729 |
| 8,414 | 14,862 | 8,403 | 12,691 | 7,824 |
| 2,39,270 | 2,53,334 | 2,68,539 | 3,62,488 | 3,83,019 |

TABLE XXVIII—

| Year in which constituted. | Name of municipality. | 1895-1896. | 1896-1897. | 1897-1898. | 1898-1899. |
|----------------------------|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1859 | Hala .. { | | | | |
| | Receipts .. | 6,013 | 6,120 | 6,633 | 5,251 |
| | Expenditure .. | 6,853 | 6,698 | 7,174 | 5,780 |
| 1853 | Hyderabad* { | | | | |
| | Receipts .. | 2,04,227 | 2,24,588 | 2,63,804 | 3,09,521 |
| | Expenditure .. | 1,86,470 | 2,20,735 | 2,69,403 | 3,20,870 |
| 1868 | Matlari .. { | | | | |
| | Receipts .. | 8,920 | 7,352 | 6,747 | 6,570 |
| | Expenditure .. | 7,948 | 6,440 | 5,802 | 7,361 |
| 1860 | Nasarpur .. { | | | | |
| | Receipts .. | 3,818 | 3,755 | 3,892 | 3,763 |
| | Expenditure .. | 3,551 | 3,397 | 3,590 | 4,508 |
| 1856 | Tando Allahyar { | | | | |
| | Receipts .. | 10,284 | 9,626 | 9,082 | 11,479 |
| | Expenditure .. | 11,515 | 9,490 | 10,878 | 11,989 |
| 1856 | Tando Muham-mad Khan { | | | | |
| | Receipts .. | 8,121 | 8,544 | 9,332 | 9,573 |
| | Expenditure .. | 8,097 | 8,553 | 8,790 | 8,169 |

| Year in which constituted. | Name of municipality. | 1904-1905. | 1905-1906. | 1906-1907. | 1907-1908. |
|----------------------------|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1859 | Hala .. { | | | | |
| | Receipts .. | 6,953 | 9,791 | 8,821 | 8,897 |
| | Expenditure .. | 7,334 | 7,315 | 7,843 | 8,811 |
| 1853 | Hyderabad* { | | | | |
| | Receipts .. | 3,59,622 | 2,24,488 | 2,50,891 | 4,41,003 |
| | Expenditure .. | 3,01,854 | 1,95,931 | 2,35,125 | 2,85,360 |
| 1868 | Matlari .. { | | | | |
| | Receipts .. | 8,980 | 8,930 | 10,511 | 11,632 |
| | Expenditure .. | 9,903 | 8,752 | 9,831 | 10,948 |
| 1860 | Nasarpur .. { | | | | |
| | Receipts .. | 6,044 | 5,636 | 6,565 | 6,419 |
| | Expenditure .. | 5,415 | 5,103 | 6,013 | 7,364 |
| 1856 | Tando Allahyar { | | | | |
| | Receipts .. | 15,770 | 16,191 | 16,757 | 16,675 |
| | Expenditure .. | 13,715 | 16,117 | 18,996 | 15,439 |
| 1856 | Tando Muham-mad Khan { | | | | |
| | Receipts .. | 13,616 | 14,696 | 11,758 | 20,123 |
| | Expenditure .. | 12,404 | 12,387 | 12,952 | 12,071 |

*This municipality shows an excess of expenditure in

MUNICIPALITIES.

| 1899-1900. | 1900-1901. | 1901-1902. | 1902-1903. | 1903-1904. |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 6,431 | 7,015 | 7,186 | 7,146 | 7,247 |
| 6,401 | 6,562 | 7,275 | 6,976 | 6,619 |
| 4,17,179 | 2,16,543 | 2,26,363 | 2,38,844 | 2,73,622 |
| 4,17,252 | 2,26,896 | 2,24,805 | 2,48,914 | 2,89,119 |
| ,871 | 7,449 | 9,744 | 8,985 | 8,650 |
| 6,576 | 8,249 | 8,546 | 9,450 | 10,396 |
| 4,167 | 4,400 | 5,576 | 5,789 | 5,993 |
| 4,498 | 4,170 | 4,383 | 5,533 | 6,470 |
| 11,332 | 12,901 | 15,074 | 14,706 | 15,166 |
| 11,695 | 11,687 | 11,433 | 13,069 | 15,425 |
| 9,630 | 10,029 | 11,019 | 10,069 | 12,525 |
| 9,301 | 10,655 | 10,126 | 10,262 | 11,463 |

| 1908-1909. | 1909-1910. | 1910-1911. | 1911-1912. | 1912-1913. |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 9,945 | 10,551 | 10,555 | 11,242 | 11,464 |
| 11,247 | 10,780 | 10,012 | 9,991 | 13,855 |
| 3,39,889 | 4,19,272 | 3,52,650 | 3,61,828 | 4,11,981 |
| 2,98,208 | 3,26,460 | 4,40,826 | 4,59,809 | 4,55,810 |
| 12,639 | 11,616 | 12,432 | 12,963 | 15,586 |
| 12,185 | 12,114 | 11,577 | 12,286 | 14,610 |
| 6,626 | 6,187 | 9,279 | 7,386 | 7,411 |
| 6,355 | 7,274 | 6,813 | 7,174 | 8,543 |
| 13,991 | 14,872 | 15,209 | 16,484 | 16,062 |
| 19,459 | 13,458 | 13,699 | -13,919 | 14,891 |
| 14,687 | 13,296 | 18,179 | 13,552 | 15,343 |
| 12,746 | 26,314 | 18,218 | 14,206 | 12,703 |

certain years due to the repayment of loans, deposits, etc.

TABLE XXVIII—

| Year in which constituted. | Name of municipality. | 1913-1914. | 1914-1915. | 1915-1916. | 1916-1917. |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1859 | Hala .. { Receipts .. | 11,590 | 12,334 | 13,381 | 12,529 |
| | .. { Expenditure .. | 12,058 | 10,812 | 10,992 | 11,519 |
| 1853 | Hyderabad* { Receipts .. | 4,43,048 | 3,13,216 | 3,97,989 | 3,24,911 |
| | .. { Expenditure .. | 4,19,910 | 4,16,423 | 3,28,987 | 6,46,250 |
| 1868 | Matiali .. { Receipts .. | 12,096 | 10,914 | 13,019 | 10,299 |
| | .. { Expenditure .. | 17,957 | 11,596 | 10,209 | 10,371 |
| 1860 | Nasarpur .. { Receipts .. | 7,839 | 7,356 | 6,790 | 8,833 |
| | .. { Expenditure .. | 8,525 | 10,183 | 7,324 | 8,312 |
| 1856 | Tando Allahyar { Receipts .. | 15,239 | 15,734 | 12,884 | 20,615 |
| | .. { Expenditure .. | 21,163 | 14,378 | 14,818 | 15,588 |
| 1856 | Tando Muham- { Receipts .. | 15,826 | 12,783 | 15,498 | 15,500 |
| | mad Khan .. { Expenditure .. | 13,157 | 15,731 | 16,854 | 14,453 |

* This municipality shows an excess of expenditure in

MUNICIPALITIES—*contd.*

| 1917-1918. | 1918-1919. | 1919-1920. | 1920-1921. | 1921-1922. |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 14,899 | 20,024 | 32,409 | 20,657 | 16,898 |
| 15,412 | 14,702 | 31,397 | 19,715 | 21,576 |
| 3,82,656 | 9,16,246 | 8,03,524 | 6,73,234 | 7,01,672 |
| 3,50,977 | 4,68,365 | 5,04,303 | 7,07,411 | 6,63,812 |
| 12,578 | 12,419 | 21,637 | 18,055 | 12,145 |
| 10,368 | 13,718 | 18,053 | 17,807 | 13,459 |
| 8,188 | 8,224 | 8,801 | 9,012 | 12,822 |
| 6,823 | 11,067 | 8,000 | 9,582 | 15,530 |
| 25,459 | 31,550 | 48,580 | 30,979 | 34,431 |
| 16,493 | 21,876 | 46,804 | 35,298 | 33,798 |
| 14,097 | 15,481 | 17,819 | 19,622 | 27,444 |
| 14,916 | 15,175 | 20,155 | 20,474 | 22,524 |

certain years due to the repayment of loans, deposits, etc.

TABLE XXIX-A—EDUCATION : PROPORTION OF LITERATES
(CENSUS OF 1921).

| Name of taluka. | Principal religions. | Population. | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Total. | Male. | Female. |
| Badin .. | Hindu .. | 15,538 | 8,754 | 6,784 |
| | Musalman .. | 66,002 | 36,686 | 29,316 |
| | All religions .. | 81,540 | 45,440 | 36,100 |
| Guni .. | Hindu .. | 16,067 | 8,986 | 7,081 |
| | Musalman .. | 71,403 | 40,400 | 31,003 |
| | All religions .. | 87,475 | 49,390 | 38,085 |
| Dero Mohbat .. | Hindu .. | 8,285 | 4,606 | 3,679 |
| | Musalman .. | 31,953 | 17,732 | 14,221 |
| | All religions .. | 40,238 | 22,338 | 17,900 |
| Tando Bago .. | Hindu .. | 15,479 | 8,789 | 6,690 |
| | Musalman .. | 47,554 | 27,100 | 20,454 |
| | All religions .. | 63,033 | 35,889 | 27,144 |
| Hyderabad .. | Hindu .. | 69,830 | 37,748 | 32,082 |
| | Musalman .. | 80,154 | 47,105 | 33,049 |
| | All religions .. | 1,51,376 | 85,959 | 65,417 |
| Hala .. | Hindu .. | 20,698 | 11,493 | 9,205 |
| | Musalman .. | 74,816 | 42,055 | 32,761 |
| | All religions .. | 95,577 | 53,584 | 41,993 |
| Tando Allahyar .. | Hindu .. | 14,314 | 7,732 | 6,582 |
| | Musalman .. | 39,894 | 22,109 | 17,785 |
| | All religions .. | 54,211 | 29,844 | 24,367 |
| Total .. | Hindu .. | 1,60,211 | 88,108 | 72,103 |
| | Musalman .. | 4,11,776 | 2,33,187 | 1,78,589 |
| | All religions .. | 32,79,377 | 18,37,265 | 14,42,112 |

TABLE XXIX-A—EDUCATION: PROPORTION OF LITERATES
(CENSUS OF 1921)—*contd.*

| Name of taluka. | Principal religions | Literate. | | | Percentage of literates to total population. | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------|--------|---------|--|-------|---------|
| | | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. |
| Badin .. | Hindu .. | 732 | 720 | 12 | 5 | 8 | 0·2 |
| | Musalman .. | 732 | 685 | 47 | 1 | 2 | 0·1 |
| | All religions .. | 1,464 | 1,405 | 59 | 2 | 3 | 0·1 |
| Gunt .. | Hindu .. | 991 | 977 | 14 | 6 | 11 | 0·2 |
| | Musalman .. | 552 | 480 | 92 | 1 | 1 | 0·3 |
| | All religions .. | 1,546 | 1,439 | 107 | 2 | 3 | 0·3 |
| Dero Mohbat .. | Hindu .. | 476 | 454 | 22 | 6 | 10 | 0·6 |
| | Musalman .. | 469 | 398 | 71 | 1 | 2 | 0·5 |
| | All religions .. | 955 | 862 | 93 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Tando Bago .. | Hindu .. | 578 | 540 | 38 | 4 | 6 | 1 |
| | Musalman .. | 590 | 533 | 57 | 1 | 2 | 0·3 |
| | All religions .. | 1,168 | 1,073 | 95 | 2 | 3 | 0·3 |
| Hyderabad .. | Hindu .. | 18,319 | 12,186 | 6,133 | 26 | 32 | 19 |
| | Musalman .. | 2,865 | 2,522 | 343 | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| | All religions .. | 22,326 | 15,652 | 6,674 | 15 | 18 | 10 |
| Hala .. | Hindu .. | 1,838 | 1,753 | 85 | 9 | 15 | 1 |
| | Musalman .. | 1,495 | 1,248 | 247 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| | All religions .. | 3,353 | 3,021 | 332 | 4 | 6 | 1 |
| Tando Allahyar .. | Hindu .. | 1,407 | 1,347 | 60 | 10 | 18 | 1 |
| | Musalman .. | 787 | 690 | 97 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| | All religions .. | 2,196 | 2,039 | 157 | 4 | 7 | 1 |
| Total .. | Hindu .. | 24,341 | 17,977 | 6,364 | 15 | 20 | 9 |
| | Musalman .. | 7,520 | 6,566 | 954 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| | All religion .. | 33,008 | 25,491 | 7,517 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

SIND GAZETTEER
TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION : NUMBER

| Class of institutions. | | | | 1895-96. | 1896-97. | 1897-98. |
|---|---|--------------|--------|----------|----------------|----------|
| A.—Institutions. | | | | | | |
| Public. | 1. High schools | Institutions | Male | 866 | Not available. | 814 |
| | | Pupils | Female | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | 2. Middle schools (English). | Institutions | Male | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| | | Pupils | Female | 231 | 103 | 342 |
| | 3. Primary schools— | Institutions | Male | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | Pupils | Female | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | (a) Government | Institutions | Male | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | Pupils | Female | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | (b) Local board | Institutions | Male | 103 | 92 | 91 |
| | | Pupils | Female | 4,372 | 4,330 | 4,125 |
| | (c) Municipal | Institutions | Male | 22 | 21 | 20 |
| | | Pupils | Female | 1,903 | 975 | 1,907 |
| | (d) Aided | Institutions | Male | 5 | 5 | 8 |
| | | Pupils | Female | 615 | ..... | 544 |
| | (e) Unaided | Institutions | Male | 158 | ..... | 482 |
| | | Pupils | Female | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | (f) Indigenous | Institutions | Male | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | Pupils | Female | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total primary schools | Institutions | Male | 246 | 261 | 253 | |
| | Pupils | Female | 6,009 | 5,862 | 5,960 | |
| 4. Training schools | Institutions | Male | 1,635 | 1,164 | 918 | |
| | Pupils | Female | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 5. Technical and other special schools. | Institutions | Male | 376 | 379 | 372 | |
| | Pupils | Female | 12,899 | 11,167 | 12,536 | |
| Total public | Institutions | Male | 2,147 | 1,164 | 1,668 | |
| | Pupils | Female | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Total .. | | | | 16,308 | 12,550 | 15,553 |
| Private. | (1) Advanced | Institutions | Male | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | Pupils | Female | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | (2) Elementary | Institutions | Male | 121 | 144 | 182 |
| | | Pupils | Female | 1,066 | 2,654 | 2,891 |
| | Total private | Institutions | Male | 410 | ..... | ..... |
| | | Pupils | Female | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total private | Institutions | Male | 121 | 144 | 182 |
| | | Pupils | Female | 1,066 | 2,654 | 2,891 |
| | Grand total | Institutions | Male | 410 | ..... | ..... |
| | | Pupils | Female | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total .. | | | | 1,476 | 2,654 | 2,891 |
| Grand total | Institutions | Male | 510 | 587 | 568 | |
| | Pupils | Female | 15,212 | 14,021 | 16,757 | |
| Total .. | | | | 2,572 | 1,183 | 1,687 |
| Total .. | | | | 17,784 | 15,204 | 18,444 |
| B.—Percentage of Pupils. | | | | | | |
| 1. | Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age. | | | 20.6 | 19.1 | 22.5 |
| 2. | Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age. | | | 5.5 | 3.0 | 4.3 |
| 3. | Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age. | | | 10,623 | 14,014 | 11,002 |
| 4. | Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age. | | | 9.7 | 13.1 | 10.2 |

*Girls attending boys' schools are

OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS.

| 1898-99. | 1899-1900. | 1900-01. | 1901-02. | 1902-03. | 1903-04. | 1904-05. | 1905-06. |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 3 936 | 3 890 | 4 1,328 | 4 Not available | 4 1,348 | 4 1,319 .. | 4 1,418 .. | 4 1,505 .. |
| 5 478 | 6 617 | 4 284 | 6 277 | 7 404 | 7 405 .. | 5 369 .. | 5 239 125 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | 2 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | 152 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | 55 |
| 91 4,579 | 97 4,867 | 90 4,698 21 | 98 5,062 16 | 98 5,030 25 | 124 5,895 106 | 125 6,150 123 | 52 2,217 .. |
| 20 2,102 326 | 19 1,937 249 | 20 1,857 267 | 19 1,098 | 19 1,806 276 | 20 1,900 243 | 20 2,277 341 | 19 1,957 376 |
| 7 603 496 | 10 875 597 | 11 1,036 611 | 12 94 | 14 1,182 863 | 20 1,252 965 | 20 1,256 1,059 | 20 1,181 1,177 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | 1 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | .. | 134 |
| | | | | | .. | .. | .. |
| 232 5,884 1,128 | 231 6,265 809 | 228 6,300 756 | 216 5,023 387 | 201 5,740 558 | 158 3,755 1,002 | 145 4,445 289 | 59 1,547 491 |
| 350 13,168 1,950 | 357 13,944 1,655 | 358 13,891 1,655 | 345 11,277 403 | 332 13,758 1,722 | 322 12,802 2,316 | 310 14,128 1,812 | 153 7,188 2,066 |
| 3 65 12 | 3 61 11 | 3 61 14 | 3 64 1 | 3 64 10 | 4 121 7 | 4 134 8 | 4 270 5 |
| 3 133 3 | 4 149 2 | 3 152 1 | 3 122 5 | 4 172 2 | 4 186 3 | 5 190 2 | 4 85 3 |
| 364 14,780 1,965 | 373 15,661 1,668 | 372 15,716 1,670 | 361 11,740 409 | 350 15,746 1,734 | 341 14,833 2,326 | 328 16,239 1,822 | 170 9,287 2,229 |
| 16,745 | 17,329 | 17,386 | 12,149 | 17,480 | 17,159 | 18,161 | 11,516 |
| | | | | | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | | | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | | | .. | .. | .. |
| 255 2,517 457 | 201 1,817 621 | 179 1,498 597 | 189 1,610 342 | 200 1,880 422 | 206 2,441 473 | 157 2,056 583 | 82 1,071 239 |
| 255 2,517 457 | 201 1,817 621 | 179 1,498 597 | 189 1,610 342 | 200 1,880 422 | 206 2,441 373 | 157 2,056 583 | 82 1,071 239 |
| 2,974 | 2,438 | 2,095 | 1,952 | 2,302 | 2,814 | 2,639 | 1,300 |
| 619 17,297 2,422 | 574 17,478 2,289 | 551 17,214 2,267 | 550 13,350 751 | 550 17,626 2,156 | 547 17,274 2,699 | 485 18,295 2,405 | 252 10,358 2,468 |
| 19,719 | 19,767 | 19,481 | 14,101 | 19,782 | 19,973 | 20,700 | 12,826 |
| 23.5 5.3 10,861 10.1 | 23.5 5.4 11,130 10.3 | 23.1 5.4 10,393 9.7 | 15.3 2.3 9,386 8.4 | 20.5 4.5 10,246 9.1 | 20.9 4.3 7,471 6.6 | 22.4 3.6 10,285 9.2 | 4,829 .. |

included under male pupils.

TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION: NUMBER OF

| Class of institutions. | | | | 1906-07. | 1907-08. | 1908-09. | |
|--|------------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------|----------|-------|
| A.—Institutions. | | | | | | | |
| Public. | 1. High schools | { | Institutions | .. | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| | | | Pupils | .. { Male .. | 1,580 | 1,557 | 1,600 |
| | | | | .. { Female .. | | | |
| | 2. Middle schools (English). | { | Institutions | .. | 6 | 8 | 7 |
| | | | Pupils | .. { Male .. | 234 | 296 | 314 |
| | | | | .. { Female .. | 147 | 145 | 127 |
| | 3. Primary schools— | | | | | | |
| | (a) Government | { | Institutions | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | | | Pupils | .. { Male .. | 167 | 178 | 166 |
| | | | | .. { Female .. | 25 | 62 | 80 |
| | (b) Local board | { | Institutions | .. | 63 | 62 | 62 |
| | | | Pupils | .. { Male .. | 2,242 | 2,407 | 2,339 |
| | | | | .. { Female .. | | | |
| | (c) Municipal | { | Institutions | .. | 19 | 20 | 20 |
| | | | Pupils | .. { Male .. | 1,909 | 1,964 | 1,883 |
| | | | | .. { Female .. | 382 | 447 | 484 |
| | (d) Aided | { | Institutions | .. | 21 | 21 | 22 |
| | | | Pupils | .. { Male .. | 1,351 | 1,352 | 1,307 |
| | | | | .. { Female .. | 1,075 | 1,091 | 1,095 |
| | (e) Unaided | { | Institutions | .. | ... | 2 | 1 |
| Pupils | | | .. { Male .. | .... | 51 | 52 | |
| | | | .. { Female .. | .... | 64 | .... |  |
| (f) Indigenous | { | Institutions | .. | 51 | 51 | 70 | |
| | | Pupils | .. { Male .. | 1,306 | 1,332 | 1,434 | |
| | | | .. { Female .. | 331 | 388 | 382 | |
| Total primary schools | { | Institutions | .. | 156 | 158 | 177 | |
| | | Pupils | .. { Male .. | 6,975 | 7,284 | 7,181 | |
| | | | .. { Female .. | 1,813 | 2,052 | 2,041 | |
| 4. Training schools | { | Institutions | .. | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| | | Pupils | .. { Male .. | 230 | 336 | 271 | |
| | | | .. { Female .. | 7 | 12 | 15 | |
| 5. Technical and other special schools. | { | Institutions | .. | 4 | 6 | 4 | |
| | | Pupils | .. { Male .. | 67 | 84 | 113 | |
| | | | .. { Female .. | 4 | 1 | .... |  |
| Total public | { | Institutions | .. | 174 | 179 | 195 | |
| | | Pupils | .. { Male .. | 0,086 | 9,557 | 9,479 | |
| | | | .. { Female .. | 1,971 | 2,260 | 2,183 | |
| Total .. | | | | 11,057 | 11,767 | 11,662 | |
| Private. | (1) Advanced | { | Institutions | .. | | | |
| | | | Pupils | .. { Male .. | | | |
| | | | | .. { Female .. | | | |
| | (2) Elementary | { | Institutions | .. | 103 | 127 | 113 |
| | | | Pupils | .. { Male .. | 1,343 | 1,562 | 1,702 |
| | | | | .. { Female .. | 234 | 269 | 177 |
| | Total private | { | Institutions | .. | 103 | 127 | 113 |
| | | | Pupils | .. { Male .. | 1,343 | 1,562 | 1,702 |
| | | | | .. { Female .. | 234 | 269 | 177 |
| | Total .. | | | | 1,577 | 1,831 | 1,879 |
| Grand total | { | Institutions | .. | 277 | 306 | 308 | |
| | | Pupils | .. { Male .. | 10,429 | 11,119 | 11,181 | |
| | | | .. { Female .. | 2,205 | 2,479 | 2,360 | |
| Total .. | | | | 12,634 | 13,598 | 13,541 | |
| B.—Percentage of Pupils. | | | | | | | |
| 1. Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age. |  |  |  | .... | .... | .... |  |
| 2. Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age. | | | | 4,401 | 4,088 | 4,758 | |
| 3. Number of Mahomedan pupils .. |  |  |  | .... | .... | .... |  |
| 4. Percentage of Mahomedan pupils to Mahomedans of school-going age. |  |  |  | .... | .... | .... |  |

* Girls attending boys' schools are

INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS—*contd.*

| 1909-10. | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. | 1913-14. |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 1,498 | 1,413 | 1,460 | 1,437 | 1,379 |
| | | | | |
| 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 |
| 464 | 564 | 532 | 467 | 535 |
| 187 | 150 | 228 | 149 | 170 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 172 | 182 | 192 | 180 | 173 |
| 80 | 96 | 104 | 112 | 96 |
| 75 | 74 | 74 | 76 | 84 |
| 3,007 | 2,939 | 3,377 | 3,442 | 3,610 |
| | | | | |
| 20 | 20 | 20 | 22 | 22 |
| 1,970 | 1,970 | 2,086 | 2,001 | 2,012 |
| 449 | 429 | 421 | 395 | 361 |
| 22 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 24 |
| 1,410 | 1,519 | 1,610 | 1,627 | 1,638 |
| 1,171 | 1,163 | 1,276 | 1,343 | 1,397 |
| 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 55 | .... | .... | 100 | 335 |
| .... | .... | 111 | .... | .... |
| 60 | 81 | 74 | 68 | 77 |
| 1,549 | 1,628 | 2,034 | 1,777 | 1,857 |
| 350 | 340 | 462 | 418 | 514 |
| 180 | 179 | 192 | 191 | 211 |
| 8,163 | 8,238 | 9,299 | 9,127 | 9,625 |
| 2,050 | 2,028 | 2,374 | 2,268 | 2,368 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 265 | 278 | 287 | 291 | 332 |
| 18 | 15 | 17 | 20 | 26 |
| 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| 85 | 85 | 86 | 102 | 102 |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 41 |
| 201 | 200 | 215 | 212 | 234 |
| 10,665 | 10,578 | 11,664 | 11,424 | 11,973 |
| 2,257 | 2,095 | 2,622 | 2,405 | 2,605 |
| 12,922 | 12,673 | 14,286 | 13,829 | 14,578 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | 52 |
| | | | | |
| 93 | 98 | 109 | 98 | 132 |
| 1,342 | 1,324 | 1,636 | 1,400 | 1,582 |
| 181 | 235 | 175 | 200 | 367 |
| 93 | 98 | 109 | 98 | 135 |
| 1,342 | 1,324 | 1,636 | 1,400 | 1,634 |
| 181 | 235 | 175 | 200 | 367 |
| 1,523 | 1,559 | 1,811 | 1,600 | 2,001 |
| 294 | 298 | 324 | 310 | 369 |
| 12,007 | 11,902 | 13,300 | 12,824 | 13,607 |
| 2,438 | 2,330 | 2,797 | 2,605 | 2,772 |
| 14,445 | 14,232 | 16,097 | 15,429 | 16,579 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | 25.2 |
| 5,718 | 5,449 | 6,504 | 6,204 | 6.5 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | 7,066 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | 10.5 |

included under male pupils.

TABLE XXIX-B—EDUCATION : NUMBER OF

| Class of institutions. | | | | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. | |
|--|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| A.—Institutions. | | | | | | | |
| Public. | 1. High schools | Institutions | .. | 3 | 3 | 4 | |
| | | Pupils | .. { Male .. | 1,363 | 1,238 | 1,492 | |
| | | | .. { Female .. | .... | .... | 111 | |
| | 2. Middle schools (English). | Institutions | .. | 12 | 11 | 10 | |
| | | Pupils | .. { Male .. | 545 | 348 | 396 | |
| | | | .. { Female .. | 193 | 223 | 112 | |
| | 3. Primary schools— | | | | | | |
| | (a) Government | Institutions | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| | | Pupils | .. { Male .. | 172 | 166 | 150 | |
| | | | .. { Female .. | 140 | 112 | 85 | |
| | (b) Local board | Institutions | .. | 84 | 89 | 88 | |
| | | Pupils | .. { Male .. | 3,567 | 3,956 | 3,920 | |
| | | | .. { Female .. | .... | .... | 5 | |
| | (c) Municipal | Institutions | .. | 22 | 22 | 24 | |
| | | Pupils | .. { Male .. | 1,923 | 2,086 | 1,954 | |
| | | | .. { Female .. | 279 | 344 | 332 | |
| | (d) Aided | Institutions | .. | 24 | 22 | 22 | |
| | | Pupils | .. { Male .. | 1,559 | 1,765 | 1,589 | |
| | | | .. { Female .. | 1,336 | 1,301 | 1,291 | |
| | (e) Unaided | Institutions | .. | 2 | 4 | 4 | |
| Pupils | | .. { Male .. | 277 | 435 | 369 | | |
| | | .. { Female .. | .... | .... | .... |  |  |
| (f) Indigenous | Institutions | .. | 82 | 70 | 88 | | |
| | Pupils | .. { Male .. | 1,848 | 1,575 | 1,918 | | |
| | | .. { Female .. | 501 | 446 | 615 | | |
| Total primary schools | Institutions | .. | 216 | 209 | 228 | | |
| | Pupils | .. { Male .. | 9,346 | 9,083 | 9,900 | | |
| | | .. { Female .. | 2,256 | 2,204 | 2,328 | | |
| 4. Training schools | Institutions | .. | 3 | 3 | 2 | | |
| | Pupils | .. { Male .. | 301 | 276 | 140 | | |
| | | .. { Female .. | 30 | 43 | 42 | | |
| 5. Technical and other special schools. | Institutions | .. | 5 | 4 | 5 | | |
| | Pupils | .. { Male .. | 107 | 141 | 259 | | |
| | | .. { Female .. | 46 | 45 | 60 | | |
| Total public | Institutions | .. | 239 | 230 | 249 | | |
| | Pupils | .. { Male .. | 11,662 | 11,986 | 12,187 | | |
| | | .. { Female .. | 2,525 | 2,515 | 2,653 | | |
| Total .. | | | | 14,187 | 14,501 | 14,840 | |
| Private. | (1) Advanced | Institutions | .. | 2 | 6 | 1 | |
| | | Pupils | .. { Male .. | 15 | 38 | 12 | |
| | | | .. { Female .. | .... | 7 | .... |  |
| | (2) Elementary | Institutions | .. | 136 | 118 | 105 | |
| | | Pupils | .. { Male .. | 1,584 | 1,248 | 998 | |
| | | | .. { Female .. | 343 | 357 | 334 | |
| | Total private | Institutions | .. | 138 | 124 | 106 | |
| | | Pupils | .. { Male .. | 1,599 | 1,286 | 1,010 | |
| | | | .. { Female .. | 243 | 364 | 334 | |
| | Total .. | | | | 1,742 | 1,650 | 1,344 |
| | Grand total | Institutions | .. | 377 | 354 | 355 | |
| | | Pupils | .. { Male .. | 13,261 | 13,272 | 13,197 | |
| | | | .. { Female .. | 2,868 | 2,879 | 2,987 | |
| | Total .. | | | | 16,129 | 16,151 | 16,184 |
| B.—Percentage of Pupils. | | | | | | | |
| 1. Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age. | | | | 24.6 | 24.6 | 27 | |
| 2. Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age. | | | | 6.3 | 6.3 | 8 | |
| 3. Number of Mahomedan pupils .. | | | | 7,075 | 6,514 | .... |  |
| 4. Percentage of Mahomedan pupils to Mahomedans of school-going age. | | | | 10.5 | 9.7 | .... |  |

* Girls attending boys' schools are

INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS—*concl'd.*

| 1917-18. | 1918-19. | 1919-20. | 1920-21. | 1921-22. |
|----------|----------|-----------------------|----------|----------|
| 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 1,375 | 1,360 | 1,309 | 1,248 | 1,242 |
| 212 | 272 | 295 | 309 | 281 |
| 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 |
| 411 | 441 | 440 | 417 | 400 |
| 33 | 37 | 35 | 42 | 44 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 152 | 175 | 164 | 194 | 215 |
| 97 | 91 | 96 | 112 | 129 |
| 92 | 98 | 110 | 144 | 114 |
| 3,629 | 3,357 | 3,977 | 5,157 | 4,517 |
| 12 | 35 | 32 | 174 | 111 |
| 24 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 21 |
| 1,311 | 1,840 | 1,903 | 1,846 | 1,828 |
| 314 | 389 | 428 | 514 | 515 |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 25 | 24 |
| 1,546 | 1,806 | 1,872 | 2,223 | 2,233 |
| 1,117 | 1,308 | 1,446 | 1,417 | 1,344 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| 317 | 216 | 349 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 75 | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| 130 | 175 | 224 | 263 | 171 |
| 2,802 | 3,470 | 4,218 | 4,947 | 3,550 |
| 932 | 1,239 | 1,581 | 1,987 | 1,638 |
| 272 | 323 | 384 | 455 | 332 |
| 10,257 | 10,864 | 12,483 | 14,367 | 12,343 |
| 2,472 | 3,137 | 3,586 | 4,204 | 3,737 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 172 | 180 | 208 | 233 | 232 |
| 27 | 35 | 36 | 51 | 48 |
| 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| 242 | 263 | 311 | 236 | 153 |
| 59 | 64 | 57 | 38 | 51 |
| 294 | 344 | 406 | 477 | 354 |
| 12,457 | 13,108 | 14,751 | 16,501 | 14,371 |
| 2,803 | 3,445 | 4,009 | 4,644 | 4,161 |
| 15,260 | 16,553 | 18,760 | 21,145 | 18,532 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 11 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 358 | 307 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 |
| 113 | 122 | 51 | 28 | 102 |
| 1,092 | 1,209 | 645 | 419 | 2,204 |
| 395 | 443 | 137 | 79 | 502 |
| 113 | 122 | 51 | 41 | 113 |
| 1,092 | 1,209 | 645 | 777 | 2,511 |
| 395 | 443 | 137 | 79 | 523 |
| 1,487 | 1,652 | 782 | 856 | 3,034 |
| 407 | 466 | 457 | 518 | 467 |
| 13,549 | 14,317 | 15,396 | 17,278 | 16,882 |
| 3,198 | 3,888 | 4,146 | 4,723 | 4,684 |
| 16,747 | 18,205 | 19,542 | 22,001 | 21,566 |
| 28 | 29 | 31 | 36 | 34 |
| 8 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 |
| | | Not available. Do. | | |

Included under male pupils.

TABLE XXIX-C—EDUCATION : PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS THEREIN IN 1921-22.

| Class of Institution. | Under the management of Government or Local Boards. | | | | Under private management. | | | | Total. | |
|--|---|-----------|--|-----------|--|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| | Managed by Government. | | Managed by District or Municipal Boards. | | Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Funds. | | Unaided | | | |
| | Institutions. | Scholars. | Institutions. | Scholars. | Institutions. | Scholars. | Institutions. | Scholars. | Institutions. | Scholars. |
| High schools .. | 1 | 283 | .. | .. | 4 | 1,240 | .. | .. | 5 | 1,523 |
| Middle schools (English). .. | .. | .. | 1 | 21 | 6 | 393 | 1 | 30 | 8 | 444 |
| Primary schools .. | 2 | 344 | 135 | 6,971 | 195 | 8,765 | .. | .. | 332 | 16,080 |
| Training schools .. | 2 | 281 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 281 |
| Technical and other special schools .. | 1 | 50 | 1 | 39 | 2 | 13 | 3 | 102 | 7 | 204 |
| Total .. | 6 | 958 | 137 | 7,031 | 207 | 10,411 | 4 | 132 | 354 | 18,532 |

TABLE XXIX-D—EDUCATION : EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

| Class of Institution. | Total expenditure in 1921-22 from | | | | | | Grand Total. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| | Provincial Funds. | District Funds. | Municipal Funds. | Fees. | Subscriptions. | Endowments and all other sources. | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| High schools .. | 34,631 | .. | 400 | 24,861 | 11,463 | .. | 71,355 |
| Middle schools (English). .. | 8,107 | 832 | 500 | 4,396 | 6,103 | 354 | 20,292 |
| Primary schools .. | 1,93,121 | 21,054 | 40,952 | 23,821 | 30,689 | 55,669 | 3,65,306 |
| Training schools .. | 75,037 | 24,274 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 99,311 |
| Technical and other special schools. | 14,135 | 3,390 | 675 | 4,097 | 2,981 | 636 | 25,824 |
| Total .. | 3,25,031 | 49,460 | 42,527 | 57,175 | 51,236 | 56,659 | 5,82,088 |
| Scholarships .. | 10,328 | 1,833 | 352 | 19 | 1,358 | .. | 13,890 |
| Miscellaneous .. | 54,825 | 20,390 | 13,000 | 695 | 4,937 | .. | 93,847 |
| Grand Total .. | 3,90,184 | 71,683 | 55,879 | 57,889 | 57,531 | 56,659 | 6,89,825 |

TABLE XXX-A—VITAL STATISTICS FOR
TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS.

| Year. | Population under registration. | Births. | | Deaths. | | Deaths from Plague. |
|------------|--------------------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| | | Number. | Ratio per 1,000. | Number. | Ratio per 1,000. | |
| 1896 | 8,83,836 | 16,214 | 18·35 | 15,436 | 17·46 | .. |
| 1897 | | 15,952 | 18·05 | 14,069 | 15·92 | .. |
| 1898 | | 14,991 | 16·96 | 9,758 | 11·04 | .. |
| 1899 | | 19,010 | 21·51 | 12,257 | 13·8 | 922 |
| 1900 | | 17,064 | 22·23 | 27,063 | 30·62 | 80 |
| 1901 | 9,88,475 | 14,885 | 15·06 | 18,296 | 18·51 | 27 |
| 1902 | | 20,055 | 20·29 | 22,852 | 23·12 | 1,587 |
| 1903 | | 17,408 | 17·61 | 20,094 | 20·33 | 521 |
| 1904 | | 18,263 | 18·47 | 15,796 | 15·98 | 490 |
| 1905 | | 18,822 | 19·04 | 15,700 | 15·88 | 8 |
| 1906 | | 16,441 | 16·63 | 21,312 | 21·56 | 10 |
| 1907 | | 14,493 | 14·66 | 19,232 | 19·46 | 10 |
| 1908 | | 16,525 | 16·72 | 17,234 | 17·49 | 39 |
| 1909 | | 14,478 | 10·65 | 15,768 | 15·95 | 6 |
| 1910 | | 16,792 | 16·99 | 16,485 | 16·68 | 19 |
| 1911 | 6,11,110 | 16,609 | 16·03 | 14,928 | 14·41 | 24 |
| 1912 | | 17,136 | 16·54 | 20,338 | 19·62 | 7 |
| 1913 | | 10,710 | 17·53 | 8,111 | 13·27 | .. |
| 1914 | | 11,343 | 18·56 | 8,680 | 14·20 | .. |
| 1915 | | 10,719 | 17·54 | 10,654 | 17·43 | .. |
| 1916 | | 10,122 | 16·56 | 12,901 | 21·12 | 34 |
| 1917 | | 8,848 | 14·48 | 15,674 | 25·64 | 1,270 |
| 1918 | | 8,193 | 13·41 | 49,298 | 80·65 | 2,218 |
| 1919 | | 10,207 | 16·70 | 14,157 | 23·16 | 17 |
| 1920 | | 11,019 | 18·03 | 10,276 | 16·83 | 5 |
| 1921 | 5,67,249 | 11,613 | 20·48 | 8,700 | 15·33 | .. |
| 1922 | | 10,564 | 18·63 | 6,528 | 11·51 | 4 |

The plague appeared in 1897. The figures for the year previous to 1899 have been included in fever.

TABLE XXX-A—VITAL STATISTICS FOR
 TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS—*contd.*

| Year. | | | | Deaths from— <i>contd.</i> | | | | | | | |
|-------|----|----|----|----------------------------|------------|--------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | | Cholera. | Small-pox. | Fever. | Bowel complaints. | Injuries. | Respiratory diseases. | All other causes. | |
| 1896 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 223 | 14,154 | 129 | 304 | .. | 626 | |
| 1897 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 74 | 11,967 | 314 | 338 | .. | 1,376 | |
| 1898 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 7,731 | 429 | 346 | .. | 1,199 | |
| 1899 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 9,079 | 323 | 312 | .. | 1,620 | |
| 1900 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,961 | 138 | 17,962 | 419 | 276 | .. | 2,227 |
| 1901 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 415 | 15,780 | 273 | 304 | .. | 1,497 | |
| 1902 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,078 | 62 | 17,148 | 301 | 394 | .. | 2,382 |
| 1903 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 58 | 125 | 16,512 | 115 | 328 | .. | 2,435 |
| 1904 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 132 | 13,040 | 302 | 259 | .. | 1,573 |
| 1905 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 590 | 12,810 | 443 | 304 | .. | 956 |
| 1906 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 192 | 150 | 18,297 | 616 | 302 | 703 | 1,042 |
| 1907 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 17,109 | 478 | 278 | 705 | 649 |
| 1908 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 421 | 66 | 14,500 | 583 | 301 | 673 | 698 |
| 1909 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 422 | 48 | 13,435 | 427 | 308 | 547 | 575 |
| 1910 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 445 | 479 | 13,522 | 335 | 384 | 646 | 755 |
| 1911 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 278 | 12,951 | 226 | 325 | 560 | 564 |
| 1912 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,229 | 547 | 14,618 | 367 | 202 | 625 | 742 |
| 1913 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 198 | .. | 6,561 | 160 | 503 | 515 | 174 |
| 1914 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 302 | 6,822 | 137 | 392 | 863 | 152 |
| 1915 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1,107 | 7,604 | 153 | 674 | 950 | 163 |
| 1916 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 335 | 2 | 10,310 | 316 | 156 | 756 | 992 |
| 1917 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | 12,131 | 374 | 166 | 852 | 866 |
| 1918 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 43,886 | 222 | 136 | 2,015 | 816 |
| 1919 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 179 | 11,899 | 117 | 160 | 1,148 | 635 |
| 1920 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 358 | 7,989 | 88 | 122 | 1,000 | 714 |
| 1921 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 5 | 6,198 | 89 | 125 | 1,472 | 799 |
| 1922 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 4,678 | 122 | 931 | 152 | 635 |

The plague appeared in 1897. The figures for the year previous to 1899 have been included in fever.

TABLE XXX-B—VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1922.

| Taluka and Town. | Popula- tion under registra- tion. | Births. | | Deaths. | | Deaths per 1,000 from |
|-------------------|---|---------|------------------------|---------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Number. | Ratio per 1,000. | Number. | Ratio per 1,000. | Plague. |
| <i>Taluka.</i> | | | | | | |
| Hala | 85,182 | 1,733 | 20·35 | 749 | 8·79 | .. |
| Tando Allahyar .. | 54,211 | 1,159 | 21·38 | 691 | 12·74 | .. |
| Hyderabad .. | 68,790 | 1,106 | 16·08 | 651 | 9·41 | .. |
| Gum .. | 87,475 | 1,145 | 13·09 | 822 | 9·39 | .. |
| Dero Mohbat .. | 10,258 | 619 | 15·38 | 371 | 9·22 | .. |
| Tando Bago | 61,031 | 761 | 12·10 | 692 | 10·98 | .. |
| Badin | 81,540 | 666 | 8·16 | 692 | 8·49 | .. |
| <i>Town.</i> | | | | | | |
| Hyderabad | 76,385 | 3,107 | 40·67 | 1,730 | 22·64 | ·05 |
| Hala | 5,757 | 137 | 23·79 | 65 | 11·29 | .. |
| Matlari | 4,638 | 129 | 27·81 | 65 | 14·01 | .. |
| Total .. | 5,67,249 | 10,564 | 18·63 | 6,528 | 11·51 | ·01 |

| Taluka and Town. | Deaths per 1,000 from | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| | Cholera. | Small pox. | Fever. | Bowel com- plaints. | Respi- ratory disease. | Injuries. | All other causes. |
| <i>Taluka.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Hala | .. | .. | 8·09 | ·02 | ·19 | ·26 | ·23 |
| Tando Allahyar .. | .. | .. | 10·59 | ·04 | 1·01 | ·44 | ·66 |
| Hyderabad .. | .. | .. | 8·34 | ·28 | ·25 | ·09 | ·51 |
| Gunt .. | .. | .. | 8·6 | ·11 | ·24 | ·16 | ·29 |
| Dero Mohbat .. | .. | .. | 8·25 | .. | ·5 | ·25 | ·22 |
| Tando Bago .. | .. | .. | 9·14 | ·11 | 1·22 | ·22 | ·29 |
| Badin .. | .. | .. | 8·02 | ·01 | ·21 | ·11 | ·13 |
| <i>Town.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Hyderabad .. | .. | ·08 | 5·97 | 1·05 | 9·07 | ·63 | 5·8 |
| Hala .. | .. | .. | 10·42 | .. | ·35 | ·17 | ·35 |
| Matlari .. | .. | .. | 2·37 | ·22 | 2·8 | ·86 | 7·76 |
| Total .. | .. | ·01 | 8·25 | ·22 | 1·64 | ·27 | 1·12 |

TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS AND

| Serial No. | Name. | Class. | When opened. | Expenditure. | Average daily attendance. |
|------------|---|--------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| | <i>Hospitals.</i> | | | Rs. | |
| 1 | Hyderabad civil hospital .. | I | Not known | 13,820 | { In-door .. 60 Out-door.. 64 } |
| 2 | Lady Dufferin female hospital .. | V | 1887 | 5,810 | { In-door .. 17 Out-door.. 85 } |
| | <i>Dispensaries.</i> | | | | |
| 3 | Victoria Jubilee, Hyderabad .. | III | 1886 | 5,937 | { In-door Out-door.. 193 } |
| 4 | Empress, Gidu Bandar .. | III | 1887 | 1,349 | { In-door Out-door.. 36 } |
| 5 | Tando Allahyar | III | 1863 | 2,532 | { In-door .. 1 Out-door.. 57 } |
| 6 | Tando Muhammad Khan .. | III | Not known | 2,059 | { In-door Out-door.. 62 } |
| 7 | Hala | III | 1852 | 2,361 | { In-door .. 9 Out-door.. 8 } |
| 8 | Boulton, Tando Bago .. | III | 1878 | 2,166 | { In-door Out-door.. 41 } |
| 9 | Badin | III | 1890 | 3,589 | { In-door Out-door.. 38 } |
| 10 | Matlari | III | 1895 | 2,393 | { In-door .. 1 Out-door.. 45 } |
| 11 | Tilokchand Assumal, Fuleli .. | III | 1902 | 2,018 | { In-door Out-door.. 119 } |
| 12 | N. W. Railway, Matli .. | VI | 1904 | 636 | { In-door Out-door.. 17 } |
| 13 | T. S. Dispensary, Hyderabad, West Kacha | III | 1922 | 5,981 | { In-door Out-door.. 20 } |

I.—State, public.

III.—Local and municipal funds dispensaries.

DISPENSARIES (IN EXISTENCE DURING 1922).

Number of patients treated during the year

| 1896. | 1897. | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. |
|--------|---------------|--------|--------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1,027 | 764 | 1,005 | 768 | 1,110 | 1,111 | 1,134 |
| 11,037 | 6,430 | 6,701 | 4,520 | 6,795 | 6,404 | 5,938 |
| .. | Not available | ..... | ..... | { 177 6,014 | 265 7,068 | 239 6,574 |
| .. | .. | .. | | | | |
| 13,715 | 13,176 | 16,896 | 13,338 | 23,035 | 25,314 | 21,368 |
| .. | .. | .. | | | | |
| 5,579 | 4,149 | 3,754 | 3,328 | 3,657 | 3,173 | 4,305 |
| 24 | 27 | 13 | 23 | 27 | 20 | 19 |
| 3,633 | 2,436 | 3,091 | 3,009 | 5,170 | 4,044 | 4,386 |
| 63 | 33 | 42 | 35 | 37 | 59 | 65 |
| 64,22 | 4,047 | 4,441 | 5,455 | 8,422 | 7,317 | 6,004 |
| 4 | 22 | 27 | 28 | 16 | 19 | 21 |
| 3,830 | 3,658 | 4,150 | 3,965 | 4,921 | 5,971 | 5,204 |
| 35 | 17 | 21 | 25 | 25 | 27 | 41 |
| 3,884 | 2,005 | 2,923 | 3,106 | 3,424 | 3,003 | 3,366 |
| 47 | 46 | 43 | 39 | 27 | 24 | 33 |
| 3,850 | 2,480 | 2,820 | 2,852 | 2,145 | 4,081 | 3,272 |
| 20 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 2 | .... | 2 |
| 3,982 | 1,607 | 1,072 | 1,360 | 3,533 | 3,638 | 2,899 |
| .. | .. | .. | | | | |
| .. | .. | .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,929 |
| .. | .. | .. | | | | |
| .. | .. | .. | | | | |
| .. | .. | .. | | | | |
| .. | .. | .. | | | | |

V.—Private, non-aided.

VI.—Railway dispensaries.

TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS AND

| Serial No. | Name. | Number of patients | | | |
|------------|--|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. |
| | <i>Hospitals.</i> | | | | |
| 1 | Hyderabad civil hospital .. | { 1,239 6,887 | { 1,444 7,894 | { 1,626 8,413 | { 1,833 8,594 |
| 2 | Lady Dufferin female hospital .. | { 303 7,322 | { 417 8,449 | { 513 9,373 | { 6,893 27,688 |
| | <i>Dispensaries.</i> | | | | |
| 3 | Victoria Jubilee, Hyderabad .. | { 20,027 | { 21,659 | { 21,085 | { 25,080 |
| 4 | Empress, Gidu Bandar .. | { 5,329 | { 4,403 | { 4,503 | { 5,432 |
| 5 | Tando Ailahyar .. | { 18 5,078 | { 34 4,973 | { 40 6,049 | { 30 11,299 |
| 6 | Tando Muhammad Khan .. | { 67 8,107 | { 62 6,929 | { 58 6,707 | { 8,813 |
| 7 | Hala .. | { 27 5,770 | { 37 4,135 | { 37 5,125 | { 36 2,137 |
| 8 | Boulton, Tando Bago .. | { 34 3,635 | { 44 4,456 | { 22 4,150 | { 5,207 |
| 9 | Badin .. | { 28 2,336 | { 30 3,002 | { 33 2,695 | { 2,743 |
| 10 | Matiali .. | { 4 3,044 | { 1 2,791 | { 11 3,045 | { 34 2,917 |
| 11 | Tilokchand Assumal, Fulell .. | { 10,911 | { 9,504 | { 10,241 | { 13,215 |
| 12 | N. W. Railway, Matli .. | { | { 269 | { 1,211 | { 1,101 |
| 13 | T. S. Dispensary, Hyderabad West Kacha | { | { | { | { |

DISPENSARIES (IN EXISTENCE DURING 1922)—*contd.*

treated during the year

| 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1,757 | 1,580 | 1,718 | 1,809 | 2,049 | 2,257 |
| 8,937 | 8,872 | 8,534 | 8,090 | 7,658 | 7,022 |
| 8,612 | 9,381 | 8,186 | 8,424 | 8,272 | 6,926 |
| 38,926 | 39,990 | 40,362 | 39,404 | 36,979 | 30,029 |
| | | | | | |
| 24,189 | 26,367 | 24,787 | 29,213 | 25,676 | 25,654 |
| | | | | | |
| 4,651 | 5,160 | 4,729 | 4,985 | 4,127 | 4,364 |
| 39 | 25 | 24 | 53 | 42 | 24 |
| 11,279 | 9,855 | 8,868 | 8,279 | 6,510 | 6,082 |
| | | | | | |
| 6,990 | 8,283 | 7,985 | 8,085 | 6,266 | 6,267 |
| 31 | 28 | 29 | 48 | 86 | 164 |
| 6,240 | 6,299 | 5,516 | 7,133 | 7,254 | 7,756 |
| | | | | | |
| 4,121 | 3,285 | 3,734 | 4,690 | 4,453 | 2,026 |
| | | | | | |
| 2,580 | 3,570 | 3,775 | 4,185 | 4,258 | 4,320 |
| 22 | 29 | 33 | 21 | 22 | 35 |
| 2,580 | 2,444 | 2,575 | 4,219 | 5,421 | 4,647 |
| | | | | | |
| 14,754 | 16,228 | 17,793 | 19,986 | 17,552 | 16,983 |
| | | | | | |
| 1,151 | 1,183 | 1,185 | 1,212 | 1,101 | 1,178 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

TABLE XXXI—HOSPITALS AND

| Serial No. | Name. | Number of patients | | | |
|------------|--|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. |
| | <i>Hospitals.</i> | | | | |
| 1 | Hyderabad civil hospital .. | { 1,904 9,682 | 2,140 10,438 | 1,941 8,607 | 3,010 13,114 |
| 2 | Lady Dufferin female hospital .. | { 8,473 26,227 | 7,437 32,816 | 6,254 32,547 | 681 10,872 |
| | <i>Dispensaries.</i> | | | | |
| 3 | Victoria Jubilee, Hyderabad .. | { 24,650 | 24,163 | 24,265 | 28,210 |
| 4 | Empress, Gidu Bandar .. | { 4,825 | 5,568 | 4,025 | 4,951 |
| 5 | Tando Allahyar .. | { 38 5,924 | 36 6,873 | 40 6,041 | 39 7,633 |
| 6 | Tando Muhammad Khan .. | { 7,670 | 8,410 | 5,809 | 74 7,862 |
| 7 | Hala .. | { 207 8,623 | 158 8,413 | 192 9,843 | 222 10,937 |
| 8 | Bonilton, Tando Bago .. | { 4,567 | 5,144 | 5,300 | 36 6,455 |
| 9 | Badin .. | { 4,323 | 4,436 | 4,416 | } |
| 10 | Matiari .. | { 16 5,753 | 23 5,463 | 37 4,550 | |
| 11 | Tilokchand Assumal, Fuleli .. | { 18,196 | 19,659 | 17,277 | 19,208 |
| 12 | N. W. Railway, Matli .. | { 2,010 | 2,792 | 2,482 | 7,250 |
| 13 | T. S. Dispensary, Hyderabad West Kacha | { .... .... | .... .... | .... .... | .... .... |

DISPENSARIES (IN EXISTENCE DURING 1922)—*concl'd.*

treated during the year

| 1917. | 1918. | 1919. | 1920. | 1921. | 1922. |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 2,785 | 2,047 | 1,895 | 1,933 | 2,033 | 2,171 |
| 8,681 | 6,751 | 5,722 | 6,546 | 7,647 | 9,251 |
| 540 | 473 | 695 | 726 | 638 | 673 |
| 10,858 | 10,664 | 11,327 | 11,225 | 11,154 | 10,901 |
| | | | | | |
| 28,128 | 25,754 | 19,124 | 15,705 | 17,563 | 17,061 |
| | | | | | |
| 5,933 | 3,608 | 3,648 | 3,174 | 3,956 | 3,587 |
| 50 | 54 | 41 | 47 | 29 | 46 |
| 10,122 | 9,000 | 6,047 | 6,879 | 7,052 | 8,905 |
| 70 | 44 | 51 | 62 | 39 | 34 |
| 8,836 | 6,961 | 6,643 | 6,367 | 6,474 | 6,076 |
| 208 | 153 | 139 | 100 | 73 | 66 |
| 9,786 | 8,145 | 7,253 | 6,654 | 6,413 | 5,569 |
| 87 | 97 | 73 | 65 | 67 | 53 |
| 5,676 | 6,541 | 5,924 | 5,528 | 6,058 | 5,779 |
| Not available | .... | .... | 36 | 30 | 28 |
| | | | 4,089 | 3,945 | 4,118 |
| 34 | 25 | 27 | 30 | 25 | 24 |
| 5,102 | 4,426 | 3,601 | 3,357 | 3,442 | 3,474 |
| | | | | | |
| 20,061 | 17,398 | 15,178 | 15,718 | 16,895 | 17,985 |
| | | | | | |
| 5,090 | 2,396 | 2,423 | 2,778 | 3,401 | 4,478 |
| | | | | | |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 578 |

TABLE XXXII—

| Particulars. | | 1895-96. | 1896-97. | 1897-98. |
|--|-------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Successful vaccination | Urban .. | 2,542 | 1,584 | 1,313 |
| | Rural .. | 20,064 | 18,121 | 16,142 |
| | District .. | 22,606 | 19,705 | 17,455 |
| Successful re-vaccination | Urban .. | 609 | 125 | 165 |
| | Rural .. | 1,258 | 1,408 | 1,197 |
| | District .. | 1,867 | 1,533 | 1,362 |
| Number of successful vaccination per 1,000 of the population of the respective area. | Urban .. | 57.74 | 31.32 | 27.08 |
| | Rural .. | 25.69 | 23.53 | 20.89 |
| | District .. | 27.67 | 24.01 | 21.48 |

| Particulars. | | 1904-05. | 1905-06. | 1906-07. |
|--|-------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Successful vaccination | Urban .. | 1,429 | 2,114 | 1,051 |
| | Rural .. | 18,737 | 21,664 | 15,885 |
| | District .. | 20,166 | 23,778 | 16,936 |
| Successful re-vaccination | Urban .. | 41 | 748 | 4 |
| | Rural .. | 425 | 275 | 104 |
| | District .. | 466 | 1,023 | 108 |
| Number of successful vaccination per 1,000 of the population of the respective area. | Urban .. | 21.19 | 41.25 | 15.21 |
| | Rural .. | 20.84 | 23.86 | 17.37 |
| | District .. | 20.87 | 25.08 | 17.23 |

| Particulars. | | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. |
|--|-------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Successful vaccination | Urban .. | 1,212 | 1,236 | 2,043 |
| | Rural .. | 8,549 | 11,028 | 14,209 |
| | District .. | 9,761 | 12,264 | 16,252 |
| Successful re-vaccination | Urban .. | 34 | 22 | 21 |
| | Rural .. | 101 | 149 | 196 |
| | District .. | 135 | 171 | 217 |
| Number of successful vaccination per 1,000 of the population of the respective area. | Urban .. | 16.41 | 16.56 | 27.18 |
| | Rural .. | 16.14 | 20.85 | 26.87 |
| | District .. | 17.17 | 20.32 | 26.91 |

VACCINATION.

| 1898-99. | 1899-1900. | 1900-01. | 1901-02. | 1902-03. | 1903-04. |
|----------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1,644 | 783 | 1,430 | 540 | 955 | 883 |
| 16,437 | 18,479 | 16,165 | 18,291 | 16,947 | 17,682 |
| 18,081 | 19,262 | 17,595 | 18,831 | 17,902 | 18,570 |
| 204 | 56 | 103 | 22 | 15 | 24 |
| 1,090 | 800 | 811 | 1,015 | 649 | 333 |
| 1,234 | 856 | 914 | 1,037 | 664 | 357 |
| 33·86 | 15·38 | 28·09 | 8·17 | 13·98 | 13·14 |
| 21·05 | 23·23 | 20·46 | 20·90 | 19·13 | 19·59 |
| 21·83 | 22·75 | 20·93 | 20·10 | 18·77 | 19·44 |

| 1907-08. | 1908-09. | 1909-10. | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1,244 | 1,147 | 1,191 | 1,109 | 1,551 | 1,498 |
| 15,264 | 15,766 | 14,234 | 15,691 | 18,002 | 17,882 |
| 16,508 | 16,913 | 15,425 | 16,800 | 19,553 | 19,380 |
| 1 | 24 | 3 | 22 | 22 | 30 |
| 127 | 57 | 233 | 58 | 91 | 204 |
| 128 | 81 | 236 | 80 | 113 | 234 |
| 17·95 | 16·88 | 17·21 | 16·30 | 20·71 | 20·12 |
| 16·74 | 17·21 | 15·73 | 17·12 | 18·82 | 18·82 |
| 16·82 | 17·18 | 15·83 | 17·07 | 18·96 | 18·91 |

| 1916-17. | 1917-18. | 1918-19. | 1919-20. | 1920-21. | 1921-22. |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1,158 | 933 | 1,872 | 1,786 | 1,591 | 2,001 |
| 11,890 | 10,558 | 7,204 | 9,186 | 8,113 | 8,221 |
| 13,048 | 11,491 | 9,076 | 10,972 | 9,704 | 10,222 |
| 25 | 5 | 9 | 183 | 34 | 7 |
| 160 | 91 | 56 | 133 | 266 | 148 |
| 185 | 96 | 65 | 316 | 300 | 155 |
| 15·58 | 12·35 | 24·77 | 25·82 | 21·39 | 24·45 |
| 22·48 | 19·86 | 13·54 | 11·79 | 15·63 | 17·02 |
| 21·62 | 18·90 | 14·94 | 25·17 | 16·35 | 18·10 |

TABLE XXXIII—LOSS FROM AND DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES

| Year. | Loss from | | | | Destruction of | | | |
|------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Wild animals. | | Snakes. | | Tigers. | Leopards and panthers. | Wolves. | Snakes. |
| | Human beings. | Cattle. | Human beings. | Cattle. | | | | |
| 1896 | .. | 194 | 165 | 14 | .. | .. | 3 | 1,766 |
| 1897 | .. | 607 | 193 | 6 | .. | .. | 48 | 2,307 |
| 1898 | .. | 1,124 | 219 | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 981 |
| 1899 | 2 | 1,882 | 204 | 4 | .. | .. | 39 | 2,397 |
| 1900 | .. | 2,339 | 93 | 254 | .. | .. | 26 | 2,160 |
| 1901 | .. | 3,669 | 119 | 44 | .. | .. | 50 | 1,267 |
| 1902 | 3 | 2,109 | 123 | 43 | .. | .. | 31 | 843 |
| 1903 | .. | 1,389 | 113 | 78 | .. | .. | 18 | 1,635 |
| 1904 | .. | 1,596 | 104 | 44 | .. | .. | 19 | 1,344 |
| 1905 | .. | 1,687 | 86 | 36 | .. | .. | 9 | 1,756 |
| 1906 | .. | .. | 104 | .. | .. | .. | 15 | 1,465 |
| 1907 | .. | .. | 127 | .. | .. | .. | 15 | 1,549 |
| 1908 | 7 | .. | 105 | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 3,705 |
| 1909 | 5 | .. | 125 | .. | .. | .. | 41 | 4,152 |
| 1910 | 6 | .. | 105 | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 4,399 |
| 1911 | 2 | 225 | 202 | 26 | .. | .. | 30 | 3,699 |
| 1912 | .. | 328 | 57 | 30 | .. | .. | 32 | 1,175 |
| 1913 | 1 | 673 | 50 | 25 | .. | .. | 20 | 2,519 |
| 1914 | .. | 1,140 | 111 | 48 | .. | .. | 4 | 1,570 |
| 1915 | 1 | 516 | 84 | 26 | .. | .. | .. | 2,189 |
| 1916 | 1 | Not avail- able. | 56 | Not avail- able. | Not avail- able. | Not avail- able. | Not avail- able. | Not avail- able. |
| 1917 | 1 | .. | 68 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1918 | .. | 179 | 61 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 558 |
| 1919 | 2 | 132 | 41 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 297 |
| 1920 | 1 | 372 | 33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 440 |
| 1921 | 2 | 376 | 42 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 754 |
| 1922 | 4 | 125 | 45 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 77 |

TABLE XXXIV

TABLE XXXIV—

| Classification. | Number of Societies. | Number of Members. | Loans due by | | Share Capital paid up. |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| | | | Individuals. | Banks and Societies. | |
| | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Banks— | | | | | |
| 1916.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1921.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1922.. | 1 | 33 | .. | .. | 4,200 |
| 2. Agricultural Societies— | | | | | |
| Credit 1916.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Non-credit 1916.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Credit 1921.. | 36 | 854 | 63,545 | .. | 19,321 |
| Non-credit 1921.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Credit 1922.. | 116 | 2,501 | 2,14,939 | .. | 73,959 |
| Non-credit 1922.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3. Non-Agricultural Societies— | | | | | |
| Credit 1916.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Non-credit 1916.. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Credit 1921.. | 2 | 268 | 19,984 | .. | 15,117 |
| Non-credit 1921.. | 1 | 30 | 4,423 | .. | .. |
| Credit 1922.. | 2 | 365 | 27,442 | .. | 19,952 |
| Non-credit 1922.. | 1 | 23 | 1,247 | .. | .. |

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

| Loans and deposits held at the end of the year from | | | | | Reserve Fund. | Working Capital. | Profit and Loss for the year. |
|---|--------------|------------|------------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Members. | Non-members. | Societies. | Provincial or Central Banks. | Government. | | | |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | | .. | | .. | .. | | .. |
| .. | | .. | | .. | .. | | .. |
| 15,000 |  | .. | .... | .. | .. | 19,200 | -18 |
| | | .. | | .. | .. | | .. |
| .. | | .. | | .. | .. | | .. |
| 3,794 | 1,000 | .. | 45,816 | 6,459 | 947 | 77,337 | 2,640 |
| | | .. | | .. | .. | | .. |
| 2,515 | 1,154 | .. | 1,58,863 | 6,427 | 3,587 | 2,46,505 | 7,600 |
| | | .. | | .. | .. | | .. |
| | | .. | | .. | .. | | .. |
| | | .. | | .. | .. | | .. |
| 5,149 | 2,018 | .. | | .. | 223 | 22,507 | 828 |
| 1,194 | | .. | 2,600 | 750 | 72 | 4,616 | 253 |
| 11,464 | 9,286 | .. | | .. | 481 | 41,183 | 1,411 |
| 918 | | .. | | 750 | 324 | 1,992 | 198 |



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CATALOGUED.

Pak - Gaz
Gaz - Pak

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